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Dollar Run Abates as Bonn Acts

After \$1.2 Billion Bought in 2 Hours

From Wire Dispatches
FRANKFURT, Feb. 6.—An enormous selling wave of dollars, ending the West German central bank to buy an estimated \$1.2 billion within two hours this morning, appeared to have abated today after Bonn officials reaffirmed their commitment to defend the existing rate of exchange.

The early tumult on the foreign exchange market subsided by afternoon, and the dollar closed 3.1575 deutsche marks—well above the 3.15 floor price at which the Bundesbank must intervene—as dealers reported a "wait-and-see" attitude had taken over the market.

In Washington, Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., the most influential financial expert in Congress, said today that further attacks on the dollar in Europe could be a very serious situation for the United States and possibly another devaluation.

Mr. Mills, who is chairman of the House Ways and Means committee, said the current wave of dollar selling could lead to a serious international currency negotiation sooner than the date at which they are scheduled to start in September.

Mr. Mills said the dollar's recent rise in value is a very serious situation, he added.

As word spread of the Bundesbank's massive early morning support operation—continuing moves that were beginning to reach the proportions of May, 1971, when the mark was set loose to float—expectations of another float mounted.

These rumors were scotched at midday when the government spokesman in Bonn announced that the Bundesbank had been instructed to continue its support operations. The announcement followed a meeting of Chancellor Schmidt and his financial and economic ministers.

The spokesman, Rüdiger von Weizsäcker, told newsmen that the "time" Germany was determined to defend the mark's present parity and support the dollar at its present floor price.

"The markets will not be shut and there will be no float," he said.

Later, the Finance Ministry called a meeting of envoys of the major currency nations—the United States, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Canada, Switzerland, Denmark, Luxembourg and Ireland.

Karl Otto Poehl, state secretary of the Finance Ministry, told a news conference that during his 45-minute briefing of the diplomats he outlined Bonn's position and urged international action to reform the world monetary system and restore stability.

Mr. Poehl made it clear that Bonn did not consider taking any measures beyond the Friday decision curbing capital inflows.

This was an indication that Bonn did not consider revaluing the mark, letting it float or setting up a two-tier market which could permit a partial float for certain transactions.

Referring to Friday's exchange controls, Mr. Poehl told newsmen: "Other steps were not considered."

He said Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt has remained in close contact with U.S. Treasury officials and finance ministers of the key countries during the current crisis.

Mr. Poehl stressed the anti-inflationary policy of the world monetary reform which, he noted, would not be delayed without.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)



NEAR QUANG TRI—Polish member of International Commission of Control and Supervision of Vietnam ceasefire looks through field glasses yesterday in direction of Quang Tri City, 404 miles north of Saigon. Artillery duel forced ICSS observers to turn back. It was first such incident since truce forces began operations.

Pasteur Institute Reports Discovery Vaccine for All Strains of Influenza

PARIS, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—A French medical research team said today it has discovered a vaccine against influenza that will be effective against all strains of the disease.

Production of the revolutionary vaccine has already started, and it will be available in France shortly, researchers at the Pasteur Institute here said.

"It claims made for the vaccine prove true, it could mean a cure for one of the world's most common ailments, which strikes down hundreds of millions of people every year."

Prof. Claude Hammon, who heads the Pasteur research team, told reporters that the new vaccine differs from all others in that it anticipates future strains of influenza.

"It is effective not only against current strains but against those that will break out over the next few years," he explained.

The Pasteur vaccine thus goes far beyond those which have been used to fight one particular strain, say Asian flu or Hong Kong flu, but which have been immediately outmoded by new viruses breaking out the following year.

Prof. Jacques Monod, famed head of the Pasteur Institute and a winner of the Nobel Medicine Prize, called it a "revolutionary discovery."

The announcement comes as English flu, the newest strain, is rampaging across the world. The Soviet Union and the United States have both been badly hit by outbreaks.

The Pasteur Institute said tests of the new vaccine have been highly successful.

Purification methods developed in the United States mean that it can be taken in far larger doses than has been possible with earlier vaccines.

Prof. Hammon and Australian Prof. Fayekas de Saint Grouh, a Sydney researcher, classified all known flu viruses and their variants and worked out a dominant feature common to all.

This enabled the Pasteur team to project into the future. In 1971, for example, they produced a vaccine to combat the then unknown 1972 virus.

The vaccine which is soon to go on the market was taken several stages further and will neutralize influenza epidemics at least until 1976, according to Prof. Hammon.

The World Health Organization has called influenza "the last of the great plagues" which have periodically decimated the human race.

Sit-in Forces A Cairo School To Shut Doors

CAIRO, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Classes were suspended at the engineering school of Cairo's El Shams University today as students staged a sit-in demonstration.

The students were believed to be demonstrating against the continued detention of some of their colleagues.

The trouble at El Shams engineering school is believed to have begun yesterday, but no official announcement has been made and it was not known whether there have been any new arrests.

Early reports today said the authorities had closed down the school, but it was not immediately clear whether it was the students' sit-in that forced the faculty to close.

President Anwar Sadat told parliament last week that he would not tolerate further anti-government student demonstrations. He revealed that 120 students and nonstudents had been arrested in disturbances last month.

Over Detention of Two Militant Protestants Call Strike in Ulster for Today

BELFAST, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Militant Protestant leader William Craig called on Northern Ireland Protestants today to stage a "show of force, a show of strength" in a general strike tomorrow.

The first effects of the strike were felt late tonight when electricity supplies were cut in several parts of Belfast.

Mr. Craig spoke at a news conference following a meeting of Protestant groups that mapped plans for the demonstration, which is to protest the detention of the first two Protestants held as terrorists.

Shortly after he spoke, a British soldier was killed and five others suffered minor injuries in a rocket attack on a Saracen armored car in the Catholic Lower Falls area of the capital. "The soldier was taken to hospital with serious injuries and died later."

His death brought to 713 the number of persons killed in 3 1/2 years of violence between Roman Catholics, Protestants and security forces in the British province.

The Saracen had been patrolling the area after clashes between stone-throwing Catholics and troops who fired rubber bullets. The Soviet-made RPG-7 rocket was fired from a taxi, an army spokesman said. There were also civilian casualties in the attack, the spokesman said.

The United Loyalist Council, which includes the militant Protestant Vanguard movement and the paramilitary Ulster Defense Association, called tomorrow's strike to protest the arrest of Sam McCrea, 20, and William Halsall, 23.

Security forces seized the pair following a hand-grenade attack on a busload of Catholic workers last week in which one passenger died and nine were injured.

Mr. Craig said: "Now we've decided there's going to be no more pussyfooting about. We want the Parliament of Northern Ireland restored. We really mean business—and we don't want to indulge in idle talk—tomorrow will be a show of force, a show of strength."

He said there was a growing feeling that Britain's direct rule over Northern Ireland was collapsing.

Bernadette Devlin, an Ulster Catholic member of the British Parliament, forecast that Protestant reaction to internment would be as fierce as the Catholic reaction had been in 1970 to the roundup of suspected members of the Irish Republic.

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William Craig

Senate Receives a Resolution Setting Up Watergate Probe

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—A resolution allocating \$600,000 for a special five-member Senate committee to investigate the Watergate bugging and related allegations of political spying on the Democrats was introduced yesterday by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C.

Republican sources on Capitol Hill said that several Republican senators are planning to oppose the resolution or have it weakened. However, one source said that such opposition may dry up because of the overwhelming support for the resolution by the Democratic majority.

The Senate Watergate investigation "is a potentially extremely embarrassing situation that could crucify the White House," one Republican source said. "But to fight it is to magnify it, and that's the last thing we want."

As Sen. Ervin's resolution was introduced, Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania asked that the vote setting up the special committee be postponed until today so his Republican Policy Committee can establish a position. While saying that he had no personal position on the resolution, Sen. Scott reminded senators

15 Children Dead, Eight Missing After Fire in Paris High School

PARIS, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Fifteen children died, 14 were injured and eight are missing after a fire raged through a five-story modern high school in northern Paris tonight, a fire department spokesman said.

The spokesman added that teachers, who had also been attending evening music classes, and the school caretaker might have been trapped in the blaze at the Lycée Bergson annex. About 50 children managed to leave the building safely.

The bodies of the children, aged between 10 and 15, were piled on top of each other in the twisted debris of the school. The spokesman said the victims probably died of suffocation.

The blaze swept through the building shortly after 7:45 p.m. The cause of the fire was not immediately determined.

The fire destroyed the top three floors of the building and firemen said the damage was done before they arrived. Part of the building collapsed just after they got there, the fire department spokesman said.

Saigon Agrees U.S., Hanoi Pick Paris For Multi-Nation Talk

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—The United States and North Vietnam announced today that they have agreed on Paris as the site of the postwar international conference that will begin Feb. 26.

The White House said that Secretary of State William F. Rogers will head the U.S. delegation to the 13-delegation party, which the Jan. 27 peace accord provided for as a means of preserving the truce in Vietnam.

Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's security adviser, who negotiated the peace accord with Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho, will not attend the international parity, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Mr. Kissinger will leave Washington tomorrow for a lengthy swing through Indochina and on to Peking, where he will have five days of consultations. On that trip, he will have talks with leaders in Hanoi.

Today's announcement, made simultaneously here and in Hanoi, said only that the two countries "have agreed to propose Paris as the site" for the conference.

elements of the peace agreement. The brief announcement read to the newsmen at the White House today said:

"The government of the United States and the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, on behalf of the parties of the agreement on ending the war and restoring the peace in Vietnam signed on Jan. 27, 1973, have agreed to propose Paris as the site for an international conference to be convened Feb. 26. They will consult on this matter with the parties listed in Article 19 of the agreement."

The parties listed in the cited article are the United States, North and South Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

The peace accord signed by Secretary Rogers in Paris last week provided for a series of talks (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5).



Prince Souvanna Phomma, Associated Press.

Talks Held During Red Drive Premier Souvanna Foresees Laos Truce Within One Week

By Malcolm W. Browne

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Premier Souvanna Phomma expressed confidence in an interview today that a cease-fire would be concluded here within one week—at the latest by Feb. 15.

Despite the onset of a general Communist military offensive and an evident hardening in the Communist negotiating position, Prince Souvanna declined to discuss details of two talks he held in private yesterday and today with the chief Pathet Lao negotiator, Phoumi Vongvichit, who arrived here Saturday from the de facto Pathet Lao capital of Sam Neua. Mr. Phoumi, a member of the Pathet Lao's Central Committee, said that he had full power to complete the negotiations for his side.

U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger will go to Vientiane Friday for an overnight stay during which he will discuss prospects for a cease-fire in Laos, the White House announced in Washington today, according to a Reuters dispatch.

[Mr. Kissinger, who will go to Hanoi and then to Peking after his Laos visit, said last week that he had reason to believe a cease-fire would be achieved in Laos soon, Reuters noted.]

Prince Souvanna restated his view that all North Vietnamese forces must be withdrawn from Laos. He conceded that, despite his optimism, Hanoi has opened a "general offensive in Laos."

Key Towns Menaced

Reports today indicated that Pathet Lao troops and their North Vietnamese allies were on the attack throughout Laos, directly threatening a number of key towns and strong points.

However, Prince Souvanna said that the North Vietnamese "have given their promise, as described in Article 20 of the Paris agreement," to withdraw from Laos.

When the premier was asked if this meant that he trusted the word of the North Vietnamese, he shifted the cigar in his mouth and growled:

"I don't trust anybody."

Prince Souvanna said that his first two talks with Mr. Phoumi had been cordial and that he expected to see the Pathet Lao leader again tomorrow or the day after.

To expedite communications between Vientiane and Sam Neua, the prince said, the French military mission here was being asked to provide a DC-3 transport plane.

Asked if he would be willing to go to Sam Neua for talks with the Communist side, he said:

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Rash of Strikes Protests Heath's Wage Policies

LONDON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Trade-union opposition to the British government's anti-inflationary measures strengthened today when leaders of gas workers and civil servants issued national strike calls.

Unions representing miners, dockworkers and dockworkers also threatened industrial action to protest government limits on wage increases.

It was one of the most intense days of trade-union protest against current government policy since Prime Minister Edward Heath introduced the second phase of his wage-price freeze last month.

First the leaders of the three unions representing almost 300,000 civil servants called a one-day strike for Feb. 7, the first in the long history of the service.

From clerical and administrative staffs of the prime minister's office to tax and customs officials, civil servants will obey the strike call.

Hungarians Make Forces Talks Offer

Would Accept Rank As a 'Flank' Nation

VIENNA, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Hungary offered today to accept second-rank status in the European troop-reduction talks, a move likely to cause further delay in the already stalled discussions.

The Hungarian offer to demote its delegation to "flank" status in the 19-nation talks, reported by conference sources, was seen by NATO diplomats as a bargaining tactic in the complex back-stage contacts.

Initial Western reaction was that Hungary's willingness to accept lower status would be used by the Soviet Union as leverage to demand full representation for Romania and Bulgaria. This has been resisted so far by the West.

"We are a bit surprised and somewhat disappointed," a Western delegate said.

Privately, North Atlantic Treaty Organization sources conceded there was now only a faint hope of arranging a first working session of the talks on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) this week.

12 'Core' Nations
Since the talks began with a single informal session last Wednesday, it had been generally assumed that Hungary would be included among 12 "core" nations favored by the West for first-rank status because of their involvement with troop deployments in Central Europe.

Informed sources said Hungary's willingness to abandon this position was made known during a lengthy meeting between Dutch delegate Bryan Quarles van Ufford and Soviet delegate Oleg Khlestov. Mr. van Ufford acted as joint NATO emissary at the meeting.

The sources said the Russians gave no reason for the Hungarian decision and the Hungarian delegation had not been heard from directly. When Western delegates conferred with the Hungarians earlier, there had been no hint of such a move.

Western diplomats here were intrigued by an announcement from Bucharest that the Soviet ambassador there requested a meeting today with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. There was speculation that Russia was urging the Romanians to give way on the representative issue by accepting "flank" status.

The news agency Agence said Mr. Ceausescu and Ambassador Vasili Drozdovko had a "cordial talk," but gave no details.

Big Quake Hits Areas of China, Burma and Tibet

From Wire Dispatches
PARIS, Feb. 6.—A strong earthquake was recorded today in the Burma-Tibet-China border area.

Prof. Markus Baath, head of the Uppsala Seismological Institution at Uppsala, Sweden, said that the quake had a magnitude of 7.8 on the Richter scale.

The area was the same as that hit in August, 1950, by one of the strongest earthquakes ever recorded. The 1950 quake, of a Richter magnitude of 8.7, was followed by numerous after-shocks over a 700-square-kilometer area and killed more than 1,500 people, mainly in Assam, the northern Indian state.

In Boulder, Colo., the National Earthquake Information Center said the quake was centered in the Szechwan Province of China. It was measured at 8.0 on the Richter scale.

East Berlin Border Guard Is Shot Down by Comrades

WEST BERLIN, Feb. 6 (AP).—East German border guards opened fire at close range tonight to gun down one of their comrades just inside East Berlin and a scant few yards from the Allied Checkpoint Charlie wall-crossing point.

It was the most serious incident along the wall that divides Berlin since East-West accords were concluded aimed at reducing tension in the divided city.

The U.S. Berlin commandant, Maj. Gen. William W. Cobb, promptly issued a protest.

"The U.S. commandant," the general's statement said, "strongly protests this irresponsible and unnecessary use of firearms in the midst of a populated area only a few meters from one of the principal crossing points for travelers between the Eastern and Western sectors of Berlin."

The West Berlin city government followed up with a statement of its own describing the shooting as unjustifiable endangering of human life.

"East Germany," the statement said, "again has demonstrated... how prepared it is to use violence against human beings."

Eyewitnesses gave these details: Shortly before 5 p.m. a uniformed East German guard suddenly began running along the wall pursued by a group of others. They cornered him but he broke free.

"They [the other guards]," a U.S. statement said, "opened fire with automatic weapons at point-blank range even though he was surrounded and unable to escape."

The wounded soldier's condition was unknown.

4 Rescued in North Sea
NORTH SHIELDS, England, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—A family of four—including a six-year-old boy—was rescued yesterday after being adrift for 18 hours in the North Sea in their stranded cabin cruiser.



Belfast real estate office after bomb explosion.

Russians Are Seeking to Join Europe's New Labor Grouping

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has started West European trade unions by requesting that Russia and other Warsaw Pact worker organizations be allowed to join the European labor confederation to be established in Brussels later this week.

A message has been sent by Alexander Shelepin, head of the Soviet labor organization and formerly the country's chief of the secret police, via Heinz Vetter, leader of West Germany's unions, who was in Moscow 10 days ago.

The Russian unions are to create a grouping that will include most labor organizations in the European Economic Community as well as those in Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Norway and Iceland. It will have 29 million members in 14 countries.

Feather Favored
The organization's name is to be chosen at the first meeting on Thursday, when its president will be elected. The most likely choice is Victor Feather, leader of the Trades Union Congress in Britain.

As much as the new body will not include the large French and Italian Communist unions, West Europeans have been puzzled by Russia's suggestion that its 98 million workers should be affiliated with the new group.

Union leaders of Western Europe point out that ideological differences aside—the new organization, by accepting Soviet labor's membership, would possibly be opening the door to all Eastern bloc unions. Their numerical superiority would give them a preponderant majority on the organization's executive, skeptical Westerners noted.

The timing as well as the substance of the Soviet request is regarded by West European labor leaders as inept, and they are anxious to play the matter down. Mr. Vetter says that the suggestion should be treated with "a certain amount of philosophy."

It is felt that the Russians are making a clumsy effort to heal

the division in the international labor movement—a rift which has existed since shortly after the last "war" between the "free" unions and those which are Moscow-oriented.

The form that the European organization will take has been agreed on only after hard argument between unions which wanted it to be confined to Common Market countries and those that felt it should also have non-EEC affiliates—although stopping short of the Soviet bloc.

It will, nonetheless, act as a powerful lobby in the Common Market, and it aims to persuade EEC authorities to take action on a whole range of issues, ranging from social welfare to equal pay for women and the formulation of policies which will curb what the unions see as the threat of the multinational company.

EEC Adopts 4-Year Plan For Euratom
BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Euratom, the Common Market's nuclear research division, looked to the future today with a measure of confidence with a decision to embark on a four-year research program.

The plan, agreed on by the community's science and technology ministers, one year shorter than suggested by the EEC Commission, was the result of a compromise. It represented a victory for the commission and those countries which favor community endeavors on advanced technology projects.

And the bigger countries, notably France and Britain, with big national nuclear research centers of their own, were satisfied to see the Euratom plan pruned by a fifth.

Source of Disagreement
Euratom has been a source of disagreement within the community for years and the four common research centers, in Italy, West Germany, Holland and Belgium have been operating from year to year, with no assurance about their future.

The complex package worked today indicated a move away from purely nuclear research. The main \$140-million program accepted today includes such areas as environment protection and applied data processing as well as research on the safety of nuclear reactors.

A smaller, \$30-million program to be agreed upon by the Euratom Council by the end of April would undertake to study the use of hydrogen to generate energy.

Today's agreement is subject to cabinet approval in Holland and Denmark and the main part of the package will have to be reviewed after two years.

Agnew, Suharto Talk for 2 Hours
JAKARTA, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Vice-President Agnew and President Suharto of Indonesia met for nearly two hours today for talks on Southeast Asian affairs.

Mr. Agnew, who arrived earlier today, is on the sixth day of an eight-day tour of Southeast Asia to discuss America's policy in the wake of the Vietnam war.

Mr. Agnew arrived from Singapore, where he said before leaving: "I reaffirmed the determination of the United States to honor its existing commitments and to continue its interest and involvement in this part of the world."

Whether there was any fabrication, dissemination or publication of any false charges or other false information having the purpose of discrediting a Presidential candidate, Federal sources said that the so-called "Canuck" letter, charging that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, during his unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic nomination, condoned a racial slur on Americans of French-Canadian descent, was such a fabrication.

Whether the receipt and disbursement of money or campaign finances were properly reported, including "any secret fund or place of storage for use in financing any activity which was sought to be concealed from the public," Federal sources have said that the Nixon committee had such a special, or "secret," fund of up to \$800,000 used to pay for an intelligence-gathering operation against the Democrats.

One provision in the resolution seems to anticipate difficulty in enforcing some subpoenas; it says the special committee can recommend appropriate action to the Senate after the "willful failure or refusal of any person to appear."

The Watergate investigation by the Senate is likely to result in the first actual test of Congress to force testimony from the President's closest advisers, should they claim immunity under what is called executive privilege. The resolution would also give the special committee the power to grant immunity from prosecution to any person who cooperates fully with the Senate investigation.

Nerada Quits as Envoy
SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 6 (UPI).—President Salvador Allende said yesterday he has accepted the resignation of ailing Nobel Prize poet Pablo Nerada as ambassador to France. Mr. Allende said at a rally that the 67-year-old Nobel laureate was in "delicate health."

He did not disclose the nature of the illness.

Protestants In Ulster Get Strike Call

Militants Protest Interment of Two

(Continued from Page 1)
lican Army. She demanded the immediate release of both Protestants and 305 other detainees. William Whitelaw, Northern Ireland administrator, said tonight he could see no purpose in the strike.

"It will harm the economy, it will harm the children and it will harm the community," he said.

Over 9,000 children could be affected by the strike and 500 teachers, following the militant Protestant demands that parents keep children at home tomorrow.

In eastern Belfast, a headmaster said tonight he had already been intimidated. "I was told that if I opened my school Wednesday, the school would be burned," he said.

Brian Faulkner, former prime minister of the disbanded Northern Ireland government, said: "I think it's foolish. They are cutting off their noses to spite their face. It will endanger the people's prospects of jobs."

The Catholic Ex-Servicemen's Association urged Catholics to join the strike, but an effort to have all interment brought to a speedy end.

But the Northern Committee of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions advised workers to ignore the strike.

"Go to work as usual on Wednesday and demonstrate that workers will not allow themselves to be used as pawns by unscrupulous politicians," it said.

At a luncheon today, Mr. Whitelaw pledged to know that Britain would not betray Northern Ireland in its plans for the future rule of the troubled province.

He said the government would include a "complex series of proposals" in its white paper, expected to be published in about two months' time.

Britain and the British government most certainly will not betray Northern Ireland," he declared. "It can only betray itself."

He was apparently referring to expressed fears of militant Protestants of a government "sell-out" to minority Catholic opinion in the province in the cause of Irish reunification.

In other violence in Belfast today, a bomb wrecked a three-story women's store and damaged adjoining downtown shops. A telephone warning enabled police to evacuate the area and there were no casualties.

A spokesman for the IRA's Provisional wing admitted today that three of the six men killed by British troops in a fierce weekend gun battle here were IRA members.

After the Saturday night gunfight in the New Lodge Road, the IRA denied that any of its men were among the dead.

In a statement, the Provisionals' Belfast Brigade denied the men were involved in any action against British troops and said none of them was armed.

The army stated that the six men were shot after they had opened fire on troops.

Senate Receives a Resolution Setting Up Watergate Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

back to the full Senate by the end of February, 1974. The special committee would have a membership of three Democrats and two Republicans. The Senate Democratic leadership has unanimously selected Sen. Ervin, a legal expert, to head the committee.

As drafted, the resolution would allow the committee the broadest possible powers to subpoena White House aides and probe fully into the Watergate bugging, its funding, planning, purpose and sponsorship.

The resolution would also give the special committee the power to determine:

• Whether anyone was "induced by bribery, coercion, threats or any other means whatsoever to plead guilty" at the Watergate trial that ended last week. Five of the seven defendants in the case pleaded guilty amid reports that four of them received promises of money to change their initial pleas of not guilty.

• Whether any books, checks, canceled checks, communication, correspondence, documents, papers, physical evidence, records, recordings, tapes or materials... have been concealed, suppressed, or destroyed. Federal sources close to the case have said that numerous records at the headquarters of President Nixon's reelection committee were destroyed; testimony during the trial verified some of these reports, though the reason for the destruction was not explored.

• Whether there were any efforts to disrupt, hinder, impede or sabotage the candidacy of any presidential contender from any political party in 1972, including personal "surveillance" of candidates. Federal investigators have said that as many as 50 persons, among them California attorney Donald H. Segretti, were paid to spy for the Nixon committee.

• Whether there was "any fabrication, dissemination or publication of any false charges or other false information having the purpose of discrediting a Presidential candidate."

Whether the receipt and disbursement of money or campaign finances were properly reported, including "any secret fund or place of storage for use in financing any activity which was sought to be concealed from the public," Federal sources have said that the Nixon committee had such a special, or "secret," fund of up to \$800,000 used to pay for an intelligence-gathering operation against the Democrats.

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SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 6 (UPI).—President Salvador Allende said yesterday he has accepted the resignation of ailing Nobel Prize poet Pablo Nerada as ambassador to France. Mr. Allende said at a rally that the 67-year-old Nobel laureate was in "delicate health."

He did not disclose the nature of the illness.



NOTHING FLAT ABOUT THIS ONE—Trucks are getting larger and so are the tires that move them. Weighing almost four tons and standing nearly 12 feet high, this tire, the world's largest, was built by Goodyear at Topeka, Kan., for a 200-ton truck, built by Unit Rig and Equipment Co. The truck has six such tires.

U.S., Hanoi Agree on Paris For Multi-Nation Peace Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

month stated that the international conference would be convened to guarantee the ending of the war, the maintenance of peace in Vietnam, the respect of the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination; and to contribute to and guarantee peace in Indochina.

The State Department said that in a general sense a prime purpose of the conference will be to allow those nations not directly involved in the war "to associate themselves directly with the agreement" that ended the fighting.

Department Press Officer Charles W. Bray 3d said detailed arrangements for the conference are incomplete and consultations are under way to settle as many of the issues as possible before the starting date.

One matter being considered concerns the chairmanship of the meeting. A State Department official said the thinking of the United States at this time is more in terms of a single chairman rather than a co-chairmanship.

There has been speculation that UN Secretary-General Waldheim might serve as chairman.

Mr. Kissinger will then take a rest at a site not yet announced, and then fly to Peking for five days of consultations with Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders. The discussions are expected to touch not only on the international peace parley about Vietnam, but on ways of further improving China-U.S. relations.

He is to arrive in Bangkok Thursday evening, local time, and will leave there Friday for Vientiane, Laos. After an overnight stay in the Laotian capital, he will go to Hanoi for talks scheduled to last until next Tuesday.

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Mrs. Gandhi Assails Policy, War Role of U.S. in Asia

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today bitterly attacked U.S. policy in Asia, despite quiet diplomatic efforts in recent weeks to soothe the strained relations between India and the United States.

"Would this sort of war [in Vietnam] or the savage bombing which has taken place in Vietnam have been tolerated for so long had the people been European?" Mrs. Gandhi asked in a speech to Asian delegates at a conference to discuss the problems on the subcontinent.

"I cannot help feeling that the very manner of ending the Vietnam war may create new tensions," she said. "The cease-fire should not be used as a tool to create there will be peace all the way. To many nations, peace itself has often been war by other means."

Although Mrs. Gandhi's tough comments on U.S. policies in Vietnam and Asia have been made before, her speech came as something of a surprise. Yesterday, Daniel Moynihan, President Nixon's nominee to be ambassador here, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington that Mrs. Gandhi and President Nixon have exchanged notes recently and that U.S.-Indian relations seemed to be improving.

Pleased by Appointment
At the same time, Indians have been somewhat pleased by Mr. Moynihan's appointment, saying that it was a clear indication that the Nixon administration was seeking to heal the rift with Mrs. Gandhi. Mr. Moynihan is widely considered an intellectual and even more important, has a prominent former White House aide respected by Mr. Nixon.

Today, however, Mrs. Gandhi spoke bluntly. "Except in a few known and glaring instances," she said, "Western nations have withdrawn all their military presence from our continent. This has been done in the name of filling a vacuum or to wage a crusade against Communism or other doctrines."

"The interests of trade and commerce and of the manufacturers of armaments do not distinguish between ideologies and have no compunction about making an about turn should it suit them to do so," said Mrs. Gandhi. "A declaration of love for democracy does not seem to be incompatible with open admiration for dictatorship. While this attitude remains, can there be clear thinking or positive action for real peace?"

50 Billion in Aid
In the last two decades, the United States has had a "deep emotional and financial commitment" to India, she said.

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ment to India—aid alone totaled \$8 billion. But the ties dissolved, partly because the United States felt that Indians, despite their vows of nonalignment, have taken pro-Soviet stands and been deeply antagonistic to American policies in Asia, the Middle East and the United Nations.

The anger between the two nations deepened when the United States openly supported Pakistan in the brief but bloody war in December, 1971, that resulted in the creation of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

POW Release Seen Starting On Saturday

(Continued from Page 1)

tary Commission were flown by U.S. helicopter today to join the military commission's regional inspection teams. Yesterday, 275 North Vietnamese members of the seven regional inspection teams went out, joining the U.S. and South Vietnamese members who were already in place. There were no reports, however, that the teams had actually begun to supervise the cease-fire.

The international commission's seven regional inspection teams, which also were sent out yesterday, continued today to work on setting up their offices and some of them reportedly fanned out further into the countryside to check on the 28 sites they will use for their subregional or local inspection teams. The local teams, according to the Paris agreement, are to be operating by Feb. 12.

Blocked by Artillery
One group of 12 international commission representatives, three from each of the four countries, was stopped by North Vietnamese artillery fire when it tried to go to Quang Tri city today to inspect the facilities there for its local team. Reports from the field said that the group had to halt at Hai Lang district town, six miles south of Quang Tri, when an artillery barrage blocked the road.

The military commission's subcommittee on captured personnel met again today, apparently to work out the details of prisoner exchanges.

U.S. officials denied a report that the release of American prisoners had been held up by failure of the American commission to present its detailed plans for withdrawal of American forces from the Joint Military Commission. The officials said that Maj. Gen. Gilbert Woodward, the U.S. American delegate to the military commission, had provided withdrawal plans last week.

The officials said that the Communists had apparently linked the first exchange of prisoners to a sweeping of mines in North Vietnamese waters, and that as soon as the minesweeping by U.S. forces got under way, the prisoners would begin to be released.

Truce in Laos Is Seen Soon
(Continued from Page 1)
the nominal head of the Pathet Lao, Prince Souvanna Phoum, he replied: "Certainly. I have been to Sam Neua before."

In reply to a question as to whether he himself would lead a new coalition government including the Pathet Lao prince, the premier said:

"The negotiations have not reached that point yet. When they do, if I am asked to head the new government, I will make my decision at that time."

Thorny Problem
It is generally presumed that Prince Souvanna would be the only head of government potentially acceptable to both sides, although the distribution of ministries in the future government is certain to be one of the thorniest problems facing negotiators.

The premier said that he had not been aware of the apparently hardened position displayed at this morning's regular weekly meeting between Prince Lao and Vientiane negotiators.

It had been assumed by many Vientiane officials for several weeks that the Pathet Lao had tacitly dropped its insistence that negotiations toward a military cease-fire be conducted along with talks leading to settlement of the complicated Laotian political situation.

But today, the Pathet Lao made it clear that it would not agree to separating the two problems, and said a cease-fire could take place only after the political problems were settled.

In any case, the military situation in Laos has become grave in the last few days.

Enemy Gains Reported
Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops were reported today to be on the offensive in most parts of Laos, gaining ground rapidly.

The situation for Vietnamese forces throughout the country was described by a military informant as "bad," with government troops spread dangerously thin and facing strong opposition in many sectors.

According to today's communiqué from the U.S. forces' Pacific headquarters in Honolulu, American planes, including B-52 heavy bombers, were active over Laos again yesterday.

15 Die in Bus Crash
ISTANBUL, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—A bus plunged 250 feet over a precipice near the Black Sea today, killing at least

Nixon Is Expected to Defend Budget With Many Vetoes

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Republican congressional leaders said today following a conference with President Nixon that "a very substantial number" of presidential vetoes can be expected in the coming battle with Congress over the budget.

Both Senate minority leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and House GOP leader Gerald Ford of Michigan, told newsmen the president emphasized he would veto whatever he deemed necessary to keep federal spending within his proposed budget limits of \$250 billion this fiscal year and \$268.7 billion in fiscal 1974.

The Democratic-controlled Congress already is up in arms against drastic budget cuts in some favorite social programs, and yesterday the Senate flouted the president's wishes by passing a bill to boost federal aid to states by \$200 million over the next two years. The president vetoed a similar bill on Jan. 15.

Stennis Again Has Surgery And Is 'Grave'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Sen. John C. Stennis, 71, survived emergency surgery early today and his condition was described as "grave." He was reported awake, alert and resting comfortably after the operation.

The Mississippi Democrat, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, underwent a 45-minute exploratory operation after surgeons at Walter Reed Army Medical Center "became concerned a hour" a change in the condition of his small intestine.

He said: "The surgery disclosed no serious vascular congestion and inflammation of the small intestine."

Condition Is Worse

The spokesman added: "This condition by itself is compatible with recovery. The surgical team was satisfied with the way Sen. Stennis tolerated the surgery. This additional surgery has resulted in a worsening of his condition. He remains very seriously ill and the prognosis is considered grave."

At mid-morning, the spokesman said: "This condition is not stable. The vital signs are good, but his temperature is somewhat elevated but within expected limits."

Sen. Stennis was shot by two unknown men who accompanied him to his northwest Washington, D.C., home. His condition had been described as gradually improving though serious until early today.

Boy Paralyzed In Fight at Game Gets \$4 Million

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 (AP).—More than \$4 million has been awarded a paralyzed 13-year-old boy in what his lawyer calls the largest personal-injury verdict ever granted to one person in the nation's history.

Kelly Miles, of San Rafael, Calif., paralyzed from the waist down, was awarded \$4,025,000 yesterday by a jury of five men and seven women after a one-month superior court trial.

Defendants were Mr. Zion Haskin, a physician in San Francisco, and Dr. David Haskin, a physician in San Rafael and the son of Zion Haskin.

Young Miles, son of a local radio personality, suffered a fractured skull and internal bleeding in a fist fight during a school basketball game June 28, 1970.

The boy's attorney said witnesses reported that Dr. Haskin tampered the youngster at Mr. Haskin, then sent the boy home. When his condition worsened, the attorney said, his father returned to the hospital and he underwent emergency surgery.

Doctors testified that the boy could have made a full recovery if he had been treated immediately. Instead he was left paralyzed and in need of full-time attendant care.

Mr. Zion and Dr. Haskin were ordered to pay \$4 million and \$500,000 to the boy and his family.

Harvard Won't Keep Professorship Open for Kissinger

By Peter Jay

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 6 (UPI).—Harvard University's department of government voted last night not to hold Henry A. Kissinger's professorship open for him any longer.

The department's decision was taken amid expressions of regret that Mr. Kissinger's duties as President Nixon's foreign policy adviser have prevented his return to Harvard.

"We continue to hold him in high esteem," said department chairman James G. Wilson. "Both he and we understand, however, that a vacancy cannot be held open indefinitely."

University rules limit leaves of absence to two years, but when Mr. Kissinger's leave expired in January of last year, Harvard's government department elected not to fill his position in case he would decide to return from his post as White House foreign-policy adviser after President Nixon's first term.

However, Mr. Wilson said, the department is undershadowed and now needs to fill the professorship. He said the department feels there is not now and "not likely to be for some



PRIVATE VISIT—Jordan's King Hussein with President Nixon in White House yesterday.

Nixon Talks With Hussein On Mideast

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—President Nixon conferred today with King Hussein of Jordan at the start of a new diplomatic drive to find a settlement of the Arab-Israeli crisis in the Middle East.

A White House statement after the meeting said, "On the Middle East, there was discussion of the present state of efforts to move towards a negotiated resolution of the Arab-Israeli problem."

"There was also discussion of Jordan's new economic development and military modernization programs and of U.S. programs to help with them."

"The President assured King Hussein of firm U.S. support for Jordan in these programs and of U.S. interest in progress toward a negotiated peace in the Middle East."

Mr. Nixon stressed that the end of the Vietnam war means the situation in the Middle East will receive fresh attention from the United States this year.

"This is the start of Mideast month—you today and Mrs. Meir next," he told the king.

Israeli Premier Golda Meir is due to meet the President here on March 1.

The Soviet government, as well as the United States has indicated a belief that attention must now be focused on ways to bring about a settlement between Israel and the Arabs and avoid a bipolar confrontation in the region.

All Points of View

Mr. Nixon told the king at the start of their meeting, "It is helpful to get all points of view."

Diplomatic sources believe President Nixon wants to impress on King Hussein—and on Mrs. Meir when he meets her next month—the need for a permanent solution and not simply an interim peace, which was the U.S. goal three years ago.

The United States in 1970 put forward a plan drawn up by Secretary of State William F. Rogers that called for recognition of the Suez Canal along with withdrawal of Israeli troops from the canal's east bank and from other Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war.

Israel has refused to agree to any pullback not negotiated with the Arabs in direct or indirect peace negotiations, and the Rogers plan is now widely regarded as dead.

Private Meeting Of Arab Leaders

CAIRO, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Hafez Assad of Syria and Moammar Qadhafi of Libya held another private meeting here today on their political and military strategy in the Middle East.

They are meeting at the Presidential Council of the Federation of Arab Republics, which links their three countries. At their current session here, the three heads of state have already had two private meetings without aides.

The leaders have dwelt on a comprehensive study of the latest military situation in the Middle East in the light of secret decisions adopted last week by the joint Arab Defense Council.

Agent in 'French Connection' Is Indicted on Drug Charges

By James M. Markham

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (UPI).—The principal federal narcotics agent in the celebrated "French Connection" case of 1962—who has been working as an East Side bartender and as an investigator for crimewriters—has been indicted on charges of selling heroin and cocaine, federal authorities announced yesterday.

The former agent, Francis Waters, resigned from the now-defunct Federal Bureau of Narcotics in 1967 at the beginning of a house-cleaning operation that ended with dozens of resignations and a half-dozen corruption indictments.

Mr. Waters, who sued the author and producers of "The French Connection" film for portraying him as a dull-witted investigator, was accused in the indictment of conspiring to deal in drugs from 1963 to the present.

Charles P. Casey, regional director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, said investigators were trying to determine whether the heroin that the former agent was allegedly retailing had possibly come from the Police Department property clerk's office. The department has disclosed that 261 pounds of heroin—most of it seized in the "French Connection" case—and 137 pounds of cocaine have been stolen from the office.

The earliest date for the disappearance of some of the narcotics that the police have mentioned is 1969.

Mr. Waters is accused of funneling drugs to a former Baltimore-based narcotics official, Charles R. McDowell, who was jailed in 1971 after having been convicted of income-tax evasion and selling heroin to an undercover agent.

McDowell, who had been a deputy regional director of the Federal Bureau of Drug Abuse Control, was named as a co-conspirator but not as a defendant in the new indictment, indicating that he may testify against his former colleague and alleged collaborator.

McDowell was freed from prison late last year after having served a little more than one year of his four-year sentence.

Mr. Casey said that McDowell had sold 1.1 pounds of heroin to an undercover agent in July, 1968, but that it was not until last week that evidence leading back to Mr. Waters was presented to a grand jury. A five-year statute of limitations governs federal narcotics cases.

Mr. Waters, who joined the narcotics bureau in 1956, held the title of supervising agent—roughly comparable to a lieutenant in the police—at the time of his resignation in December, 1967. McDowell had worked with Mr. Waters in New York before being shifted to Baltimore.

In late 1961, Mr. Waters was assigned as liaison man to the Police Department in what became known as the "French Connection" case.

U.S., Soviet Ships, Planes Will Join Bering Sea Study

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6 (UPI).—The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Soviet Academy of Sciences will cooperate this month in a joint study of the Bering Sea. Ships and instrumented planes, including a Soviet weather ship and an A-1H aircraft, a U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker and a Convair-580 operated by NASA's Ames Research Center at Moffett Field, near Palo Alto, Calif., will be used to measure surface and atmospheric conditions and sea ice.

The three-week study, beginning Feb. 15, is expected to contribute to a better understanding of the interaction of sea ice and the atmosphere in the development of weather patterns in the Bering Sea and adjacent areas.

Teams of scientists from the two nations will obtain and exchange microwave measurements of the sea surface at varying temperatures and examine the salinity, thickness, roughness and age of the sea ice and the water content of the atmosphere.

The Coast Guard icebreaker will operate within the sea field while the Russian ship will cruise south of the ice. NASA said. The U.S. aircraft will be based at Anchorage, Alaska, and the Soviet aircraft will operate from Andrey airport, in eastern Siberia.

Voice communications in English will link the ships and aircraft with each other and with Anchorage and Andrey.

Moscow Mayor in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP).—The mayor of Moscow, Vladimir Prokhorov, visited New York yesterday and invited Mayor John V. Lindsay to visit his city and discuss common problems. Mr. Prokhorov arrived here after visits to Washington, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Corona Gets Life Terms; No Retrial

25 Consecutive Life Sentences

By Jerry Gillam

FAIRFIELD, Calif., Feb. 6.—Juan Corona, who was convicted on Jan. 18 of murdering 25 itinerant farm laborers, was sentenced yesterday to 25 consecutive life terms in state prison after a defense motion for a new trial was denied.

Corona could be considered for parole after seven years in prison, a spokesman for the state's parole-granting unit said. He said that a sentence of consecutive life terms is treated as one life sentence, AP reported.

A spokesman for the State Department of Corrections said he doubted that there would be serious consideration of parole until Corona had served more than seven years.

Gasps went up in the crowded courtroom when Superior Court Judge Richard Patton ordered that the 25 life sentences "be served consecutively and not concurrently."

Corona, carrying a Bible, turned and smiled at his wife, mother and four daughters, then was led out of the courtroom. There was no reaction from the family.

Corona, 38, a Mexican citizen, was convicted on Jan. 18 of killing 25 men in 1971 and burying their bodies in shallow graves along the Feather River near Yuba City, Calif. Corona worked in California as a farm-labor contractor.

Contempt Sentence

Judge Patton also sentenced Corona's attorney, Richard Hawks, to serve 54 days in the Solano County jail for various contempt-of-court citations handed down during the trial.

Mr. Hawks asked that the contempt matter be delayed until April 9 so he could plan an appeal. The judge told him he had no right to appeal because time had run out.

"You're going to jail anyway," Judge Patton said. "You're remanded to the custody of the Solano County sheriff for 54 days. Take Mr. Hawk into custody, gentlemen."

Judge Patton put over until April 9 minor contempt citations against the two prosecutors in the case, Sutter County District Attorney Dave Teja and special counsel Bart Williams.

The sentencing of Corona came after a hearing on Mr. Hawk's motion for a new trial.

During the hearing, a county matron denied she had improperly discussed the Corona case with a holdout juror the night before the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

The juror, Naomi Underwood, 63, had accused the matron, Georgia Wallis, of influencing her.

Judge Patton commented after hearing testimony from both women: "The court is not persuaded Mrs. Underwood is telling the truth or that the matron was lying," and denied Mr. Hawk's motion for a new trial on the ground of jury tampering.

During the hearing, about 100 Americans of Mexican descent marched around the Solano County Hall of Justice chanting "Justice for Corona."

Los Angeles Times.



Juan Corona waving to his supporters on Monday after he was sentenced to 25 consecutive life terms.

Wants Some Data Barred

Ellsberg Defense Challenges U.S. Presentation of Evidence

By Martin Arnold

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Daniel Ellsberg's defense counsel moved yesterday to bar the government's selective use of material in two of the top-secret documents involved in the Pentagon papers trial. He asked that the judge forbid prosecution use of material harmful to the defense while withholding the same documents' material that would tend to exonerate the defendants.

U.S. District Court Judge William Matthew Byrne Jr. said he would consider the request by defense attorney Leonard B. Boudin.

If he granted the request, it would have the effect of throwing out two of the eight espionage counts and one of the six theft counts against Mr. Ellsberg. His co-defendant, Anthony J. Russo Jr., has not been charged on the three counts involved in the motion.

Mr. Boudin said the federal rules of criminal procedure authorized the judge to bar such selective use of evidential material.

The judge had previously ruled that both of the top-secret documents contain information that the defense could cite as exculpatory.

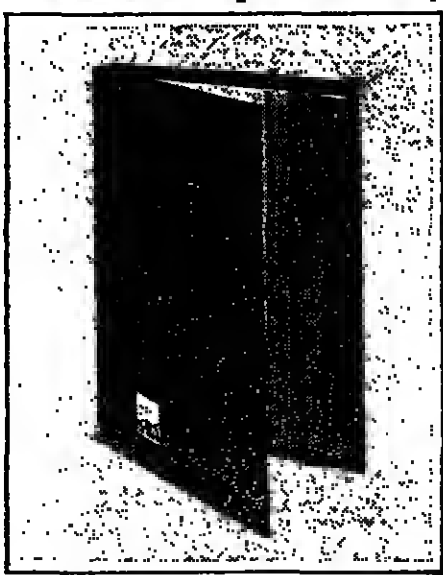
There was a weeklong argument over this point. In the absence of the jury, the judge said yesterday that he was not at this point going to let the jury know about the argument and the fact that the government had been withholding exculpatory evidence.

The Documents

One of the documents involved is one of the 47 volumes of the Pentagon papers, a tome involving peace negotiations in 1967-68, and the other is a memorandum on the 1964 Geneva accord.

The jury returned yesterday afternoon, for the first time in a week, and Mr. Boudin began the defense cross-examination of Brig. Gen. Paul F. Gorman, a prosecution witness, who was the highest-ranking Army officer on the Defense Department team that put together the Pentagon papers.

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That Tax Dollar

The world at large is taking a gloomy view of the dollar, and unloading it on the money market. Wall Street seems infected by the same uneasiness, despite a flourishing economy and a present rate of inflation much lower than most Western industrial economies. But the President and Congress are most immediately involved in an argument over the tax dollar—specifically, who is to control its spending. The acquisition of tax dollars—although, like inflation, that subject lies at the heart of Mr. Nixon's insistence on a spending ceiling—has thus far received only academic attention.

Yet in the last presidential campaign it seemed that reform of the whole American tax structure, from local property taxes to the "loopholes" in federal income and inheritance taxes, might become the major issue for the voters and the subject of prime concern for the present Congress.

George McGovern's poor arithmetic was one of the reasons why interest in tax reform waned. Vietnam, and the debate over executive prerogatives, were others. Yet the subject is of acute importance, since it is not only essential for the equitable raising of the vast sums which, even under Mr. Nixon's budget, are required to run the country, but is closely tied in to such urgent problems as the fate of the cities and the alleviation of poverty.

Fortunately, although much of the sense of urgency with which the tax question once seemed to be vested has disappeared, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills is presiding over a committee that plans to make a broad survey of tax reforms. And a presidential advisory committee has already made recommendations looking toward the use of tax credits to assist in controlling pollutants—another instance of how close the tax laws are to the mainsprings of the quantity and quality of life in America.

It is very easy to come up with tax curials such as the single-tax scheme of Henry George, years ago, but like medical miracle drugs, the side effects and the resistance which huddle up against them have also to be taken into account. The general principle of taxing long-term capital gains less heavily than current income, or providing tax cushions for essential, but risky, areas of investment, with high rates of depreciation, is sound enough. But as Mr. Mills points out, both can be made into exploitable tax shelters. Can the principle be preserved without its abuses, or should the baby be thrown out with the bath water? Will the credits for environmental reforms become another tax shelter? There are some of the questions that will come before the House Tax Reform Committee—questions which should be answered with equity and rationality.

To Halt Ulster Killing

Can nothing be done to halt the senseless sectarian warfare that has claimed 21 lives in Northern Ireland during the last week? Are there no leaders in the Protestant and Catholic communities of Ulster with enough stature and courage to join together and cry "enough"?

There can no longer be serious doubts that the overwhelming majorities in both communities are heartily sick of the violence and desperately anxious to have it ended, whatever the political future of the troubled province. The Catholic mother whose 18-year-old son was fatally shot after waiting on gunmen at a gas station surely spoke for thousands in her plea that no one try to avenge his death or the other mindless slayings.

Yet, such pleas are likely to go unheeded by the vigilantes of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional Wing at one extreme and the Ulster Volunteer Force and its allies at the other. It is difficult indeed to know how to appeal to men whose ideas of valor include indiscriminate firing into crowds from speeding automobiles or hurling grenades into crowded buses.

Americans painfully conscious of the increase of mindless violence in their own society must be reticent about offering advice to anyone else. But the gravity of the situation in Ulster makes it reasonable to call for fresh attempts to halt the killing by responsible leaders at every level. If the killing cannot be curbed, the publication next month of the British government's white paper on the political future of Northern Ireland will be a meaningless exercise. Indeed, failure to halt escalation of the violence in Ulster will eventually undermine stability in the Irish Republic even if Premier Lynch gets the solid parliamentary majority he seeks in the surprise election he has called for Feb. 28.

In light of the last terrible week, Mr. Lynch and Prime Minister Heath of Britain should advance the date of the meeting they reportedly had planned in the White Paper. Their need is to concentrate not on Northern Ireland's future but on how to halt the killing now; for, unless that can be achieved, there will be no future worth discussing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Job for the UN

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's offer of a United Nations relief and reconstruction program "to all the peoples of Vietnam without discrimination" is one that should be taken up with alacrity by all sides, especially the United States.

The Paris pact commits the United States to "contribute to . . . postwar reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and throughout Indochina." Channeling any assistance to North Vietnam through some international institution may be the only way that the United States can fill this commitment under safeguards that would satisfy Congress.

The use of the UN as a conduit American assistance to South Vietnam and the other Indochinese states would avoid the kind of direct entanglement with regimes, through economic assistance, that helped to entrap this country in the Southeast Asian quagmire in the first place. It would help to promote and preserve the desired neutrality of the entire region.

Although Hanoi has been cool to the world organization in the past, there are some signs that the North Vietnamese are not hostile to Mr. Waldheim's overtures. Accepting aid through the UN would strengthen the independence that North Vietnam has always stoutly maintained, reducing its dependence on any of the big powers, including the Soviet Union and China. The fact that Mr. Waldheim has been accepted as a participant in the forthcoming twelve-power conference on Indochina suggests modification of the Communist view.

Such a role is long overdue, as Mr. Waldheim has repeatedly emphasized since he took office. A UN reconstruction mission in Indochina, building on the notable success of the recent relief effort in Bangladesh, could be a valuable step toward the wider peace-keeping job for which the world organization was created, a crucial step away from the misguided unilateral intervention which has brought the United States and Southeast Asia so much misery.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Epilogue Still to Come

Only future developments will show whether the chances for survival of a non-Communist South Vietnam are better or worse after the 1973 armistice than they were following the 1954 Geneva convention. Not only in South Vietnam, but also in Laos and Cambodia, the Communist positions are more advanced now than they were then. On the other hand, Thieu seems stronger, both militarily and politically, than was Diem. Does the similarity of conditions mean that America's lengthy, expensive engagement has been "in vain"? This is not the opinion of the leaders of Malaysia, Singapore and In-

domesia, for whom U.S. intervention in Indochina brought a long and constructive breathing spell. In Thailand, South Korea and in the Philippines, the pullback of the Americans and their liberal ideas has led to a return of authoritarian Asian forms of rule. After the horribly lengthy conflict, everyone hopes that peace will come to Vietnam. But the epilogue to the tragedy cannot be written yet. Particularly, West European observers, who are amply aware of their own vital interest in America keeping faith to a fair extent with its smaller allies, should refrain from overly hasty generalized judgments.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 7, 1898

VIENNA—Direct information received in authoritative quarters here strengthens the view that, in spite of all the contrary reports that Germany and Russia have not yet come to an agreement regarding the Chinese loan, the determined attitude of Russia will, it is believed, eventually conclude the business. But China has not given its full consent, as the Russian conditions are said to be tolerably oppressive.

Fifty Years Ago

February 7, 1923

LUXOR—Lord Carnarvon has left for Cairo to make arrangements with the authorities regarding the opening of the inner chamber of Tutankhamen's tomb. The date of the opening is not yet announced. No work was done at the tomb yesterday. Press representatives were admitted to the ante-chamber. It is now practically bare of all its treasures, except for a couch, a chariot and two life-sized statues of the king.



Wheels of Justice Grind Slowly for Key Nazis

By Paul Moor

BERLIN—Last week, Der Spiegel published a letter from a reader sarcastically proposing a free rehabilitation clinic to treat all the ill cited in recent years by major Nazi criminals in their efforts—all too often successful—to get the legal proceedings against them postponed again and again, and in many instances, finally cancelled altogether. The letter came from Dr. Robert M.W. Kemper of Langsdorf, who has a legal practice in Frankfurt. It carried extra weight since Dr. Kemper, an official in the Prussian Ministry of Interior until 1933, had served with distinction as U.S. deputy chief of counsel at the Nuremberg war crimes trials.

At about the same time, small news stories in the West German press said that in Düsseldorf the International Committee of the Survivors of Auschwitz had deplored the fact that 28 years after the war at least four big Nazi criminals, whom it named, still remained at large and free due to almost infinite postponement of proceedings against them. The story got little play in the news media, attracted little attention, and aroused no perceptible indignation. In Berlin, for instance, Der Tagespiegel accorded it 15 lines, giving only the scantiest details. The Auschwitz committee, after overcoming massive, obvious misgivings, had met for the first time ever on German soil. Not by any coincidence did that meeting and the statement from Dr. Kemper both come within a few days of the 40th anniversary of Adolf Hitler's ascent to power on Jan. 30, 1933. The foreign editor of Munich's distinguished daily Süddeutsche Zeitung, questioned about Hitler and Germans in a BBC International panel discussion the week of the anniversary, said, "I think most Germans today have forgotten him."

Ghana until Mkuhah's death in 1966, when West Germany succeeded in extraditing Schumann. Investigation has shown Schumann medically adroit at, for instance, manipulating his blood pressure with strong coffee just prior to court examinations of his state of health. His first trial, in 1970, ended before a verdict due to ill health established by a court examiner. He has yet to come to trial again. Schumann lives today, a free man, in Seckbach outside Frankfurt.

• Johannes Thummler, Gestapo chief in Katowice, Poland, headed court-martials in which he passed sentence, as documents prove, after proceedings averaging, in each instance, from 30 seconds to two minutes. His courts knew only two verdicts: They condemned 60 percent of the defendants to execution, all the others to Auschwitz. Thummler admits to having headed court-martials that tried 300 prisoners; the documents indicate he passed at least 658 death sentences alone. On June 10, 1970, the responsible court in Ellwangen declined to bring Thummler to trial, and later a higher court in Stuttgart rejected the prosecution's appeal. Neither judges nor prosecutors have shown much initiative in examining ample documents and witnesses in Poland, even though a Baden-Baden television documentary in July, 1972, proved that they massively incriminate Thummler. The program's editor turned over his documentary material to the Stuttgart prosecutor's office, with no apparent result to date. Pensioned by the

Carl Zeiss Foundation, where for years he worked as a high employee, Thummler lives today, a free man, in the Württemberg town of Aalen.

• Albert Genszmueller, a state secretary in Nazi Germany's Transport Ministry, responded with brisk efficiency to a written personal appeal from Heinrich Himmler: "Help me and get me more trains (for deportations)." Preparations for Genszmueller's trial started 15 years ago, but the trial has yet to begin. By choosing as his attorney a man already up to his ears in a long and complicated war-crimes case, Genszmueller has succeeded in getting his trial in Düsseldorf postponed more or less indefinitely on the grounds that his overworked attorney has to have adequate time to familiarize himself with all the material. Genszmueller lives today, a free man, in the little Alsatian town of Oberjoch, near Himselang.

Varied Tempo

The mimeographed quarterly bulletin of the Comité International des Camps, which Hermann Langbein publishes in Vienna (and which seriously faces extinction due to insufficient funds), could extend such a list substantially. Dr. Kemper remarks, "I know many other cases in several courts."

The tempo of West German justice in such cases varies markedly from state to state and from court to court. Hamburg has an infamous reputation for sluggishness, gradually—very

gradually—resulting in a situation scandalous enough to force a recent shake-up at the top of the justice apparatus. In most states such court cases proceed in all *Gemächlichkeit* at a tempo of only two trial days a week. Bavaria will have none of that, and conducts such trials at the uncharacteristic, almost Prussian pace of five days a week, resulting in a comparatively admirable record.

The late chief prosecutor in Frankfurt, Dr. Fritz Bauer, required the comparatively short time of five years to prepare the entire first Auschwitz trial, which in 1963 brought no fewer than 22 defendants to justice. (Frankfurt has not yet scheduled the fourth and last Auschwitz trial.) Another Frankfurt court, though concerned with Horst Schumann alone, took four years even to bring him to the trial which never passed a verdict, and even then it accused him only of participation in the Nazis' cynically named "euthanasia" program. The court completely ignored Schumann's barbarous sterilization experiments in Buchenwald and Auschwitz, pleading lack of time to prepare that case.

In his proposal for a free clinic to bring such pitifully ailing senior citizens (Wagner and Schumann are 66, the others are near 70) back to health, Dr. Kemper has a helpful suggestion as to how to establish it: "In finding a suitable building, perhaps a real-estate broker might be helpful. He recently avoided custody by posting 750,000 marks bail in spite of serious proceedings for Nazi crimes pending against him."

A Near-Run Thing in France

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—Next month's French elections are enormously important to Western Europe and, conceivably, to the United States. France, after all, is at the geographical heart of the region joined in a Common Market and allied with North America.

It is complicated for foreigners to understand the method of the French vote. It comes in two ballots (March 17 and a runoff between leading contestants in each parliamentary district March 24). From one week to the next, all kinds of deals are liable to be made among party leaders.

The quintessential issue is whether the Gaullist majority can continue to survive without De Gaulle or whether a Left,

effectively united for the first time in almost 40 years, is strong enough to gain control of the National Assembly. Should that happen, it would be difficult for President Pompidou not to ask a leftist to accept the premiership. He detests the very thought.

The mathematics of French politics indicate that after a very near-run thing, the coalition led by Georges Marchais (Communist) and François Mitterrand (Socialist) will manage to scare the daylight out of the Right but won't gain power.

Usual electoral proportions of the Fifth Republic have been about 40 percent for the bloc of assorted Gaullists, about 45 percent for various elements of the Left led by Communists and Socialists and about 15 percent for the center opposition. Recent opinion polls showed the Gaullists slipping, but by election time statistics will probably stabilize closer to the norm.

A variety of deals would be imposed upon the Gaullists and the center to block a left-wing takeover after a scary first ballot. This is what is to be expected despite protests from those involved that they wouldn't dream of such a thing.

Although the formal campaign hasn't started there has been plenty of dirty pre-campaigning. Opponents compare Pompidou's succession to De Gaulle with the reign of Louis-Philippe somewhat after Napoleon and say the president's philosophy is like that of the bourgeois king: "get rich."

Marchais wrote in a book that Pompidou told him during negotiations to settle the May, 1968, crisis that he preferred to be a simple bureaucrat under a French Communist government rather than premier of a France "dominated" by the Americans. Pompidou denied to me he had ever said such a thing.

Old Trick

When Pompidou visited Brezhnev last month his opponents saw this as a repeat of De Gaulle's old trick: Make friends with Moscow to undercut the pro-Moscow French Communists. There are indeed indications the Kremlin would prefer a Gaullist victory just as it favored Nixon over McGovern here.

The Pompidou administration suffered by disclosure of scandals involving many top public figures (including a premier) and also involving government contracts and SDECE (the French security intelligence agency). Marchais has been presenting a

moderate, unrevolutionary image and says he wants no official post in case of victory.

Pompidou commissioned a study of France by an American think-tank which forecast that by 1985 it would be the top nation in Europe. This was promptly leaked to encourage voters. But the text was later held up when embarrassing criticisms of the system were noted. Ex-Gaullists, both from the party's right and left, have quit the coalition.

The Fifth Republic, whose constitution gives the president great powers, was tailor-made for De Gaulle. Its electoral system enables small minorities to seat large numbers of deputies. In 1957 (when the general was still president) the Gaullists got 244 seats with a 42.99 percent vote, but the Communists got only 73 seats with a 21.55 percent vote. There is no doubt Pompidou is worried. He detests Mitterrand as an allegedly ambitious "left-wing fascist." But Mitterrand has proven himself a skillful behind-the-scenes manipulator and has wide governmental experience. Furthermore, Pompidou has recently gained considerable weight although he is aware he doesn't feel well under such conditions and cuts a less impressive figure on television.

Should the president's Gaullist supporters (almost certainly relying on aid from the moderate center) regain power, it is possible to forecast a basic continuation of existing French foreign policy with continued adherence to the Atlantic treaty (although not the NATO organization). Should the Communist-Socialist bloc take over, in the long run anything might happen. Marchais and Mitterrand have held close to their chests the cards they would like to play.

The Ungreat TV Debate: U.S. Version

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The Nixon administration has launched a phony attack on the television networks, and the networks have responded with a bogus defense. Uninstructed people, as a result, have the impression that freedom and liberty are under serious fire in this country.

In fact, the issue is what kind of society we want to shape through television. It is a question of whether we want a self-indulgent society with anarchic tendencies, or a society of tighter common bonds including a touch of elitist culture.

The starting point for all this is that the administration feels that the networks, and especially the Columbia Broadcasting System, are hostile to Mr. Nixon. Presidential advisers have been trying to put the networks on the defensive for years.

White House Acts

The latest effort comes from Clay Whitehead, the director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy. In a speech on December 18, Mr. Whitehead called on local station owners to monitor the networks for "ideological plugs" and "elitist gossip" in the evening news shows. The networks shot back with the usual charge that the White House was threatening the First Amendment guarantee of a free press.

A moment's reflection disposes of both the attack and the defense. The bias of the networks, if it exists, has as its most important recent political outcome that Mr. Nixon received 60 percent of the vote and carried it, but one state in the last election. Freedom of expression, far from being in jeopardy, is remarkable for the far-out examples that keep cropping up in the press, television, films, dress and everyday behavior.

But just because the fight isn't about what the press says, it's about what the fight isn't serious. In fact, the fight is important in the way the television is important.

Television is a negligible influence in determining opinion on particular issues or candidates. It is important as a social force shaping life in the almost unconscious way that the automobile has shaped life over the past half-century. Much as the automobile yielded an unforeseen pattern of life now known as suburbia, as it end product, television will probably produce patterns of life not yet visible. But already some of the social impact of television is evident. The self-indulgent instinct, for one thing, is powerfully advanced by television. The best examples of the world's goodness projected into every home, who don't have are stimulated in the strongest way to go on and get theirs by acts of self assertion.

Cynicism about authority strongly promoted. Important world figures, traditionally notified by remoteness, appear on the screen in the living room and are casually discussed, familiar. Mere children, exposed to rampant selling technique, develop a precocious sophistication about being taken in.

Commitment, and indeed attention, are eroded by television. Viewers are spared the task of buying a book or going to see a concert. They can switch channels. It says great deal that the current expression for attention is a metaphor—"turned off."

Not Wise

Another social consequence of television is the widening of the test beyond politics and economics to a cultural dimension. Since TV markets a prevalent ethos, those who would promote change feel obliged to fit the ethos. Thus black lead feel required to come on, militants, not the police, and Negroes who normally appear in TV drama, Westerns, libel feel the out of uniform to of the child, smiling ladies of TV screens.

In these conditions, the centralization of TV power vouched by the White House to me, the very opposite of local. Giving more weight to local community is established authority on a kind of vigilance by the networks, and groups, full of their own importance and with little respect for national values.

The networks have not sensitivities at least dimly mind. Their evening news is bespeak a high professional city. Thus the case for McGovern and John Chaney and Harry Reasoner is not First Amendment. It is the a divisive time, they ex values that make it easier to live with ourselves.

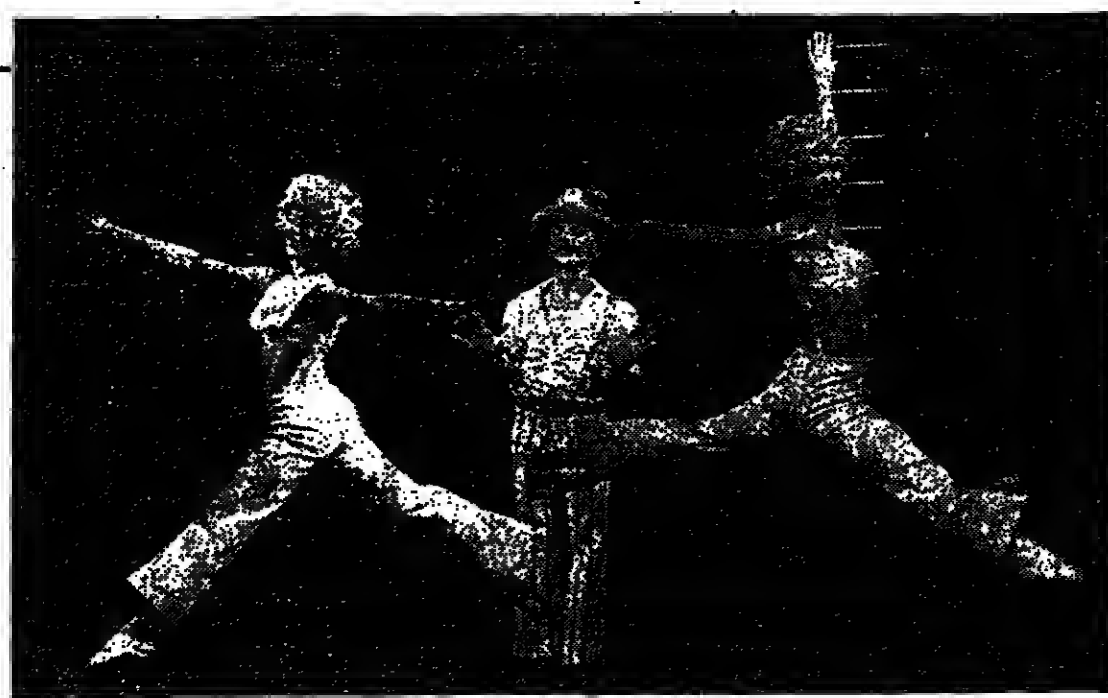
DANCE

Béjart And Bartok In Lyons

By David Stevens

LYONS (HET).—Since the Lyons Opera was reorganized four seasons ago into the most active and interesting theater of its kind in France, ballet has figured importantly in its programs. And in Vittorio Biagi the theater has a dance director who does not shrink from daunting subjects—whether it is a Beethoven symphony or Dante's "Divine Comedy."

That being the case, it is not surprising that an entente cordiale seems to have developed between Biagi and Lyons on the one hand, and Maurice Béjart and Brussels on the other. Biagi is one of the few outside choreographers to work with Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century, while



Maurice Vaneau in "Eh! Johnny Regarde..."

the latter has just staged one of his own works as part of the current ballet program here.

"Symphonie Pour Un Homme Seul," which Béjart created in 1955 for his Ballets de l'Etoile, has become something of a clas-

sic of its kind, as has the music of Pierre Schaeffer and Pierre Henry to which it is set. Béjart has had a great deal to say since then, but rarely as succinctly as in this expression of the agony of human solitude, for

which the organized noise of Schaeffer and Henry seems peculiarly apt. Biagi as the Man and Hélène Didiot as the Woman were the strong soloists here.

Attraction

Bartok's Sonata for Two Pianos and Percussion seems to have an irresistible attraction for choreographers, and Biagi is the latest not to resist the challenge. He had the happy idea of letting the music and its performers work for him by putting the four musicians in the center of the stage, surrounded by Jacques Rapp's platform, sloping at the sides from stage level up to an elevated platform at the rear.

Biagi moved his dancers, in ice-blue costumes, around this platform in groupings that were interesting enough, but never more than decoration around the edges of a score that, does not really need any decoration. This is late Bartok music with striking sonorities, angular rhythms and a strong personality, and its movement in performance is perhaps all the choreography it should have. Monique Legat and Germaine Boulard, pianists, and Benoît Cambréling and Michel Vise, percussionists, were the assured exponents.

The curtain-raiser was an enjoyable but very slender concoction by Micha Van Hoeca, one of Béjart's dancers, entitled "Eh! Johnny, Regarde..." It had something to do with tinhorn gangsters and their molls, the music was a collage of Stravinsky, Frank Zappa, Woody Herman and others, and Rapp's costumes were colorful. An actor, Maurice Vaneau, was amusing in the main part, and moved around very deftly indeed.

ART

Moscow Lending 41 Paintings to Washington

By Judith Martin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—Forty-one paintings from the Soviet Union's collections of Impressionist and post-Impressionist works, many of them never before exhibited outside of the country, will be shown this spring at Washington's National Gallery of Art.

It will be the first exhibition in the United States of Western art from the extensive holdings of Leningrad's Hermitage and Moscow's Pushkin Museum.

Most of the pictures were bought straight from turn-of-the-century Paris studios by two wealthy Russians, Serge Schukin and Ivan Morozov. They took home what National Gallery director J. Carter Brown terms "one of the top three or four such collections in the world."

The exhibit will include seven paintings each by Matisse and Gauguin, and major works by Van Gogh and Picasso.

Securing the loan was another of the Soviet Union's coups of art tycoon and collector Armand Hammer, whose dealings with Russia date back to the days when he did business with Lenin.

Last summer, he concluded multimillion-dollar trade agreements on oil, gas, chemicals and tools and a possible Holiday Inn hotel to be built in Moscow. Mr. Hammer, who has been a physi-

cian, and traded in pharmaceuticals, liquor and black Angus cattle, is now chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corp. Last fall, he exhibited 105 paintings and drawings from his own collection at the Hermitage and the Pushkin, and gave the Hermitage a \$1-million Goya, "A Portrait of Dona Antonia Zazpe."

Negotiations for the exhibition started in January, 1972, when Mr. Brown met Soviet Culture Minister Ekaterina Furtseva at a Washington luncheon in connection with the exhibition here of Soviet folk crafts.

When she suggested sending paintings to the United States, Mr. Brown's impression was that she meant Russian work. Correspondence went on for months, and seemed to be bogging down when Mr. Hammer offered last month to step in.

Mr. Hammer added, by telephone from London yesterday, that he had talked to Mrs. Furtseva about a Soviet exhibit when he was in the Soviet Union last fall in connection with his own exhibition. He and his brother flew to Russia several weeks ago, to select the paintings for the exhibit.

He confirmed the offer of the paintings by Matisse, Gauguin, Renoir, Rousseau, Van Gogh, Picasso, Monet, Cézanne, Braque, Léger, Derain, Sléyer and De Vlaminck. Only two, from the Hermitage's extensive Gauguin

collection, have been shown in this country, and a few were lent to shows in the Netherlands, Japan and the World's Fair in Belgium.

Mr. Brown said that he felt that the picture "the American people will thrill to" most was Matisse's "Nasturtiums With The Dance," which he called "a marvelous symbol for the show—the kind of thing we see very little of here."

There is also a portrait of Matisse's wife, which took 100 sittings and which Soviet art historians have termed "one of the most important portraits he ever made." Others which are considered of major importance are Rousseau's "Horse Attacked by a Jaguar," Picasso paintings showing the development of cubism and his synthetic cubist period, a number of Cézanne's bathers and landscapes and three of Gauguin's South Seas pictures.

The paintings are to be shown here in a Soviet plane, and will be on exhibit from March 31 to April 29. They will then go to the Kennedy Gallery in New York, of which Mr. Hammer is chairman, from May 3 through 28.

To pay for shipping, insurance and related educational materials, the National Gallery has received a \$50,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, and Mr. Hammer is putting up an additional \$50,000.

The arrangements, said Mr.

Brown, "are completely outside of any official exchange agreements between the two countries. He sees it as 'part of the cold war thaw' that will 'make tremendous friends for the Soviets and dramatize what they have—there's lots more riches there.'"

Ironically, the high reputation of Washington's National Gallery comes in part because it owns several pictures, including Raphael's "Alba Madonna," that came from the Hermitage. They were sold in the early 1930s by the Russians to U.S. Secretary of the Treasury and art collector Andrew Mellon to pay off short-term loans for oil exports. Mr. Mellon later built the gallery, and donated his collection to it.

Mr. Hammer's acquaintance with Russia began in 1921, when he offered to send grain to relieve that country's famine in exchange for goods he could sell in America. Lenin offered him mining and trade concessions. His business negotiations continued over the years, and he used some of his time in Russia to collect a treasure of carist art.

Later, he collected old master and Impressionist paintings, \$10 million worth of which have been willed to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. It was from that collection that the exhibition in the Soviet Union was selected.

MUSIC

Switching From Chopin To Pop and Back Again

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON (HET).—You don't expect a rock 'n' roll singer-songwriter- pianist to switch from a Jerry Lee Lewis-style piano backing for "I Go Ape" to Chopin's Fantaisie-Impromptu, but that is what Neil Sedaka is doing every night at the Talk of the Town.

He was playing Chopin long before he was playing—or singing—Neil Sedaka. Arthur Rubinstein picked him as best pianist in the New York City high schools in 1954. This led to study with Adèle Marcus at the Juilliard. Two years later he was scheduled to play Bartok's Piano Concerto No. 3 at a student's concert.

He never did. It was not, he says, a question of getting cold feet. It was rather a question of other preoccupations, say greater pastures. He played and sang for Miss Marcus a song he had written called "Stupid Cupid." Miss Marcus liked the song, and gave him her blessing. "I'm sorry," she said, "to be losing a good pianist, but..."

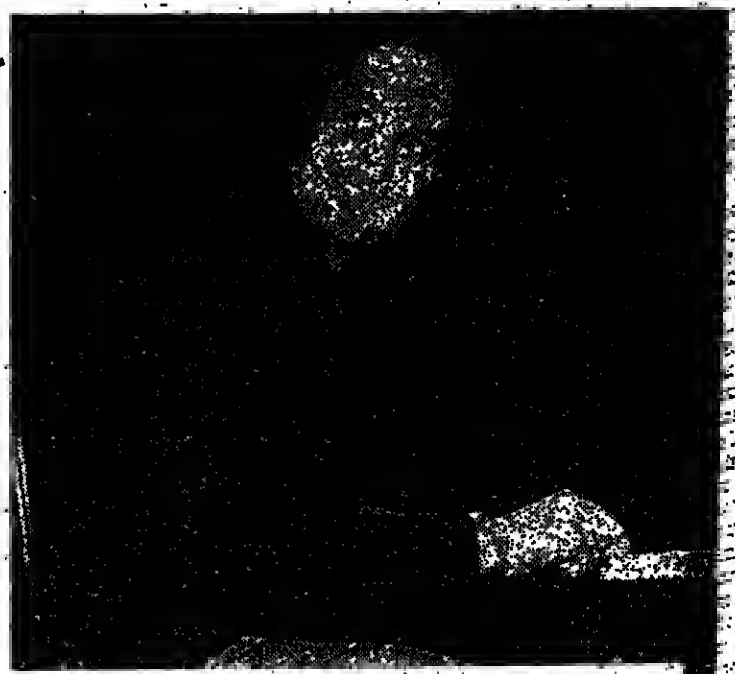
Sedaka took "Stupid Cupid" to Don Kirshner, now president of ATV-Kirshner Music, then just getting started in the music publishing business. Kirshner took Neil to Steve Sholes at RCA-Victor, the same Steve Sholes who, three years earlier, had purchased Elvis Presley's contract from Sam Phillips's Sun Records for \$40,000. "Stupid Cupid" was a hit for Connie Francis in 1958. It was

also a hit for Neil Sedaka. By 1963 he had sold 20 million records.

Remember "I Go Ape," "Calendar Girl," "Happy Birthday, Sweet Sixteen," and "Breaking Up Is Hard to Do." I don't. But everyone at the Talk of the Town seemed to remember them. And "Oh! Carol!" The lady of the title was Carol King, whom Sedaka brought to Kirshner. She returned the favor with a song of her own: "Oh, Neil."

Neil Sedaka (the name is Turkish) disappeared from the public scene after 1963, crowded out by the new voice of the Beatles and the Rolling Stones and a kind of rock that was harder than Sedaka's innocent rock 'n' roll had been. Sedaka, the songwriter, took over from Sedaka, the singer-songwriter- pianist, and he continued to make a buck or two writing for Tom Jones, Andy Williams, Peggy Lee, the 5th Dimension and the Edwin Hawkins Singers. Of his 500-odd songs, about 100 are reckoned as hits.

With the abrasive din of rock beginning to pall, and with innocence again in flower—so long as it is identified with the past—Sedaka has been making a comeback as a public performer. At his hotel suite, a few days ago, I suggested that he seemed to be following in the footsteps of Chris Kristofferson, Randy Newman, Jim Webb and other songwriters now cashing in on their hits by singing the hits themselves. "Not



Neil Sedaka, pianist-composer-singer.

at all," he said, "They're following in mine." "What," I asked him, "distinguishes the songs of today from those of the Arlen-Berlin-Gershwin-Kern-Porter-Rodgers era?"

"They're freer," he replied, "kind of asymmetrical. You're not bound to 32 measures divided neatly into eight-eight-eight-eight. Thanks to Bert Schachar's successful example, if you want to go five or six measures instead of four, you can. And the song can be as long as you like. Some of my new ones run eight or nine minutes."

"What it boils down to is that you don't have to reveal the entire song in the first eight measures. Today's songs, consequently,

are not so immediately catchy. Immediately memorable. Take repeated hearing. And get it. Young people sit at home with stereo headphones, and a song over and over again, and the melody and the lyrics sink in."

Some of the local critics of 20-30-year age group have spotted Sedaka as a "reincarnated teen-age idol." Sedaka himself seems determined to put nostalgia in perspective. At the close of act he dips into a makeup kit, applies burnt cork to his face, closes with a medley of his socialized-with-Eddie-Camp with appropriate 1930s back-

"If you think I'm a voice of the past," he seems to be saying, "just hear this!"

THEATER: A French View of the British 'Home'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 6 (HET).—"Home," a London and New York hit when John Gielgud and Ralph Richardson acted it in both towns two seasons ago, has just opened in French at the Espace Pierre Cardin.

The author, David Storey, has gained a considerable reputation with a quartet of plays—"In Celebration," "The Contraband," "Home" and "The Changing Room"—which, though unrelated in subject, are united by a strong individualistic style. They are as English as the Union Jack, or fish and chips and one could

no more conceive of their coming from a non-British pen than one could imagine a Frenchman writing "Tobacco Road" or an American composing a Giraudoux comedy.

In translation, no play is ever quite the same. Scribe, Ibsen, Chekhov, Pinter, Sardou, Pirandello and Tennessee Williams, despite national idiosyncrasies, speak an international tongue. But such a piece as "Home" requires the most delicate translation. Bad, for example, two American actors—Lee J. Cobb and Arthur Kennedy, let us say—placed its London stars in the Broadway production. It is certainly doubtful that the play would have succeeded.

Two middle-aged men sit chatting in a quiet garden before a nondescript mansion. There is a flower bed, a gravel path, an arm table, some wicker chairs. All is tranquil as they discuss, in a slightly bored fashion, the weather and other general topics. Two women of similar

age join them and a young fellow, mute and morose, meanders about, lifting chairs to demonstrate his athletic prowess. They are waiting for the luncheon bell. Only slowly, very slowly, does one discover the secret of the setting. It is the park of a lunatic asylum and the five characters are inmates.

As directed by Lindsay Anderson at the Royal Court in London, one was intrigued by the polished reserve of Gielgud and Richardson. Beneath the surface of salon politesse, one sensed a disturbing, unexpressed, The pussy-footing exposition of Storey's exposition was matched by the fastidious comportment of the quiet madmen. The strain to behave in a civilized manner was disclosed in understatement singular to the Briton, the despair and agony of the laconic pair making itself felt by inference alone.

Marguerite Duras, an established dramatist herself, adapted the English original faithfully and, it would seem, almost literally. The text is there, but the play falls to take on theatrical life in the sterile staging by Claude Bégy, who has been responsible for admirable productions of Pinter, Arrabal and Duras. He gathered a company of excellent actors, headed by Michel Lonsdale, and then evidently instructed them not to act or to underact to such a degree that their roles become recitations and weary the audience. He has injected interminable pauses between many lines and eliminated the necessary intermission. Instead moving around the secluded garden, the characters perform before a

blank wall, suggesting that it is in a police lineup. The play is an endless and the evening during which the within-the-play never emerges.

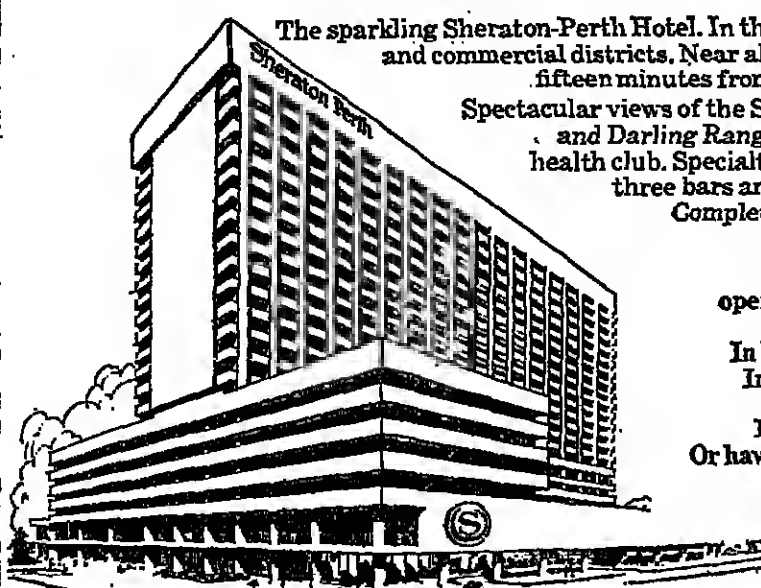
The only interesting about "Tu Connais Le" is that it got to the O under the auspices of middle-Française administration. This is its only connection with humor. Too, that such a d sagging, witless burlesque should be honored is a reflection on the taste and ment of the selection committee.

You will recognize the new plays usually offered municipal Houses of Culture meek clown, the butt of instruction in the ways of world. The cynical ring men learn all the basic lessons at government expense. The government is manipulated greedy profiteers in league corrupt judges, a hypoc clergy, the fat-headed and police officials. There is sing: stroke of originality entire show. The cartoon today's amateurish and ideas are out of the ad hoc ed clichés with innumerable ciphers. Compare its schen that of the American "How to Succeed in E Without Really Trying" with Marceau's "L'Œuf," which operated on a like and you have more shallowness. The Odon a deserves much better the

10,000-Year-Old SI

NORTH PORT CHAR Fl., Feb. 6 (UPI).—Archaeologists yesterday retrieved part of that experts believe to oldest human remains ever in the Eastern United States. Archaeologist Dr. A. Coakley said that he the skull, thought to be a young Indian, dates back 8,000 and 10,000 B.C. The human bones found in the United States until now, around 5,000 B.C., experts

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Stein Warns Of Unilateral Money Action

If International Pact 'Is Not Forthcoming'

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors today told the United States would have to take unilateral action if an international monetary agreement "is not forthcoming."

Herbert Stein, in response to questioning from Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., said he could not "pursue" the matter any further. Mr. Reuss had suggested that the United States should consider imposing a "selective surcharge" on imports directed at those countries which are piling up surplus dollars and which are not adjusting their currency values to assist the United States in reaching balance of payments equilibrium.

Mr. Reuss accused the administration of being "languid" in its push for monetary reform and told Mr. Stein the President "should take over, convene the heads of state" and threaten to impose a surcharge. He said other nations who are building up large dollar surpluses are "exploiting" their own export industries.

Mr. Stein responded that it is "inappropriate to describe" the government's position as languid, and said, "We are fully aware of the importance of the situation."

"Later, when asked by a reporter what he thought of the Reuss proposal, Mr. Stein said, 'We're in that situation now. We're trying to solve it by multilateral means. But if we can't, we'll have to take some steps, and the list is not too long.'"

Asked from a surcharge, another device the United States could use would be quotas aimed at imports from countries which it feels should revalue their currencies but have not.

Last September, the International Monetary Fund set up a special group, the Committee of 20, to develop proposals for reform of the international monetary system. Last week's meeting of the group in Paris, however, made little progress toward developing proposals, sources said.

Mr. Reuss proposed that the United States call another Smithsonian conference like that in Washington in December, 1971, at which a general realignment of currency rates was agreed.

He said the United States is in effect facing another crisis of the kind that existed in August, 1971, before President Nixon ended the convertibility of the dollar into gold and took drastic steps to halt the flight from the dollar.

One option open to the United States is to let the dollar float, Mr. Reuss said.

Mr. Stein acknowledged that the slowest of this improvement in the U.S. balance of payments is a source of anxiety here and abroad.

But he told the committee, "We look forward to further improvement in both the official settlements account of the balance of payments and the trade account as the year advances."

He said he anticipated this improvement on the basis of the delayed effect of the 1971 currency shake-up and on what he called the relatively good U.S. price performance.

Mr. Stein said the "recent and continuing experience" emphasizes the importance of international monetary reform to improve the process of achieving and maintaining equilibrium.

The Brandt government is attempting to hold the mark down for both political and economic reasons. If the mark is cut loose to float upward or is revalued, foreigners would have to pay more for German goods and could sell their own products more easily in Germany.

German businessmen and labor unions fear this would mean a cutback in their production and jobs.

The political reason involves the Common Market. The nine nations are trying to work toward a single currency as the keystone of their projected monetary and economic union. Their efforts have already been threatened by the British, who float the pound, and the Italians, who float the lire.

Meanwhile, the Bundesbank announced that its central bank council would convene tomorrow. Although officials stated the meeting was not an extraordinary one, it was noted the council generally meets every other Thursday. It last met Feb. 1.

Topics to be discussed at the session were not disclosed, but it clearly will focus on renewed international monetary instability.

While the center of activity today was clearly in Frankfurt, the dollar was weak throughout Europe and required central bank support, although on a much smaller scale, in other centers as well.

The monetary unrest also pushed demand for gold as it did yesterday.

Bullion was sought, and its price rose to a closing range of about \$68.80-\$69.00 an ounce, up \$1.20 from yesterday.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Auto Sales Set Record in U.S.

U.S. and foreign-made autos set U.S. sales records for January, but the imports made the most dramatic gain, increasing their share of the total market to 16.5 percent from 15.1 percent a year before. Total new-car sales in January were a record 880,000 units, up 18 percent on a daily-rate basis from 717,000 a year earlier. There was one more selling day than in January 1972, so the percentage gain is based on a comparison of daily selling rates. U.S.-made sales totaled 735,427 units, up 16 percent from the year-earlier 630,408. The gain for Detroit makes was topped by imports, which sold about 144,000 units last month, up 28.1 percent from the 108,000 units in January 1972. Part of the import surge reflected rebounding deliveries of the three top-selling "economy" cars—Volvo, Toyota and Datsun. Volvo sales rose 37.8 percent on a daily rate basis, Toyota 10.7 percent and Datsun 8.1 percent. In addition, the trend toward higher-priced and sporty imports continued, with sales of the German Ford Capri more than doubling, and Japanese Mazda sales increasing almost 200 percent.

Du Pont Merger Plan Opposed

A plan to dissolve the \$2.3-billion Du Pont family holding company by merging it into Du Pont Co. has drawn fire from several shareholders at a hearing held by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The shareholders say the plan is unfair to Du Pont stockholders and risks depressing the price of Du Pont stock. The hearings are expected to continue for several days. Under the merger plan, Christians Securities Co., whose main holding is 13.4 million Du Pont

common shares, would be acquired by Du Pont through an exchange of 1.133 Du Pont shares for each Christians common share.

Sun Oil to Sell Service Stations

Sun Oil is withdrawing from retail marketing operations in all or part of eight U.S. states, most of them in the Midwest, and will sell more than 300 service stations and 42 bulk plants. Sun Oil says its earnings in the eight states have been insufficient to justify the continued commitment of capital involved.

Toyo Kogyo Engine Called Clean

Toyo Kogyo Co. says the rotary engines used to power its Mazda-model autos have passed U.S. pollution control requirements set for 1973. The engines, equipped with a thermal reactor and other pollution control devices, were tested in the United States by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the automaker says. Earlier, the EPA announced that an engine produced by Honda Motor Co. passed the control requirements.

Japan Firm Buying Oil Concessions

Nigeria Oil Co. of Japan, has agreed to purchase two oil concessions off the coast of Nigeria from Messrs. Chemicals Co. of the United States. For \$3 million, Last month, Nigeria Oil announced that its first wildcat well in one of four concession areas it already holds off Nigeria flowed 3,500 barrels of oil a day. The company is jointly owned by Petroleum Development Corp., a Japanese government-owned concern; Telin Ltd., Telukok Oil Co.; Mitsui Oil Exploration Co., and various other Japanese firms.

3d World Aid Called Key Problem for Rich

By Andrew Leigh

DAVOS, Switzerland, Feb. 6 (AP)—Leading European businessmen assembled here for a management symposium were today given two rewording, and in many ways disturbing, warnings about the future of Europe and business.

The 350 delegates heard Roy Jenkins, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer during the last Labor government, state unequivocally that perhaps the key problem for all the relatively rich states during the remainder of this century is helping the Third World.

More Two-Tier Currencies And Floats Seen by Banker

PARIS, Feb. 6 (AP)—"More individual currency alignments, two-tier systems and floating arrangements are almost inevitable in 1973," even though the dollar's continued weakness on foreign exchange markets is "mainly psychological," says the chief economist of the largest U.S. commercial bank.

Walter E. Hoedley, executive vice-president of Bank of America, told an investment seminar here today that "the dollar is on an underlying firming trend." But he stressed that "people will have to realize that the dollar cannot come back overnight and that the Smithsonian agreement

wasn't the end of the line. It was only an interim agreement."

He told institutional investors gathered here for the annual conference sponsored by Burnham & Co., the Wall Street investment firm, that "stability will require greater revaluation of the yen, significant improvement in our trade balance and international agreements which at least offer the prospect of a balance-of-payments equilibrium. All this will take time—perhaps several years—and a lot of negotiating skill."

As matters now stand, he said, "the best we probably can hope for in 1973 is for smaller deficits in trade and payments." However, he forecast that the balance-of-payments deficit would remain at about the 1972 level of some \$10 billion.

As U.S. goods are still relatively expensive on world markets and as robust domestic sales will keep producers from looking for new outlets, "it is not likely that U.S. exports will advance sharply... unless special efforts are made by... Japan, with which the United States has two-thirds of its present trade deficit."

But he added that "from a fundamental point of view the continued unprecedented economic strength of the United States must and does control the basic value of the dollar." He said the President's goal of only a 2.5 percent general price increase this year "seems optimistic, but remains a possibility."

etary crisis arose there was strong pressure to introduce a new system, which evaporated after the crisis had passed.

Yet the permanency of the dollar is over and we can no longer rely on U.S. strength, he said. "With the massive suddenness which has always been a characteristic of her civilization, she has run herself up against overcommitment and overstrain which is true militarily, monetarily and politically. She will no longer have the resources to provide a nonchallenged leadership, to be a sun around which satellites could revolve."

It is therefore up to Europe, said Mr. Jenkins, to help fill this gap left by America. He gave four principles upon which a new monetary system must rest:

- The reserve asset replacing the dollar must be fully international, as no one country or even trading bloc could sustain such an asset.
- The new system must have the world trade just as successfully as the dollar has done over the last 30 years.
- The switch to a new system must "let the dollar down lightly" if European and American interests are not to be harmed in the process.
- The new system must respond to the needs of the Third World.

Later today, Victor Feather, general secretary of Britain's Trades Union Congress, called the European Economic Community inward-looking and to a large extent a club for business.

In particular, Mr. Feather said the lack of accountability of the major multinational corporations was a serious matter. They are increasingly found to be beyond the reach and control of even national government, he said, warning the executives of such organizations, many of whom were amongst his audience, that "absolute prerogatives lead to absolute chaos."

Businessmen must recognize that trade unionists, often cast in the role of conspirators, take a wider view of society than just that of making a profit, he added.

Finally, Mr. Feather predicted that in the next few days he expected to see a new organization established in Brussels which would bring Europe's 35 million trade unionists into a single body.

U.K. Tobacco Firm's Profit Up 14 Percent

Higher Sales Also Set By Imperial Tobacco

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Imperial Tobacco Group Ltd. rose 14.3 percent last year to £263 million from £244 million in 1971.

Reporting results today, the company said turnover increased to £1.28 billion from the previous year's £1.23 billion.

Imperial declared a final dividend of 4 pence, making a total for the year of 5.875 pence compared with 5.25 the previous year.

The company noted that its profit figure excludes the results of Coty Ltd., a brewery acquired last year.

Imperial added that excluding the brewery division, earnings and turnover showed significant gains in the first quarter of the current year.

Earnings Reports

Amer Cyanamid		1972	1971
Fourth Quarter	(millions)	341.28	330.23
Profits (millions)		28.79	27.33
Per Share		0.59	0.56
Year	(millions)	1,358.85	1,263.49
Profits (millions)		108.78	94.11
Per Share		2.24	1.95

American Standard		1972	1971
Fourth Quarter	(millions)	1,320.6	1,410.0
Profits (millions)		25.2	25.5
Per Share		1.15	—
Year	(millions)	5,077.5	5,601.6
Profits (millions)		43.19	34.51
Per Share		2.30	1.55

Emerson Electric		1972	1971
Fourth Quarter	(millions)	197.1	170.4
Profits (millions)		17.03	15.34
Per Share		0.77	0.63

Goodyear Tire & Rubber		1972	1971
Fourth Quarter	(millions)	1,085.5	934.7
Profits (millions)		56.39	48.78
Per Share		0.77	0.67
Year	(millions)	4,077.5	3,601.6
Profits (millions)		193.16	170.23
Per Share		2.65	2.34

Dow Index Edges Up in Dull Trade

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—A bounce in the glamour issues and a gain in the popular averages finally showed up today, breaking a dreary string of declines on the New York Stock Exchange.

None of the market's basic problems—which include monetary jitters abroad and fears of higher interest rates at home—disappeared overnight, but the stock tape simply said that, for the present, prices had gone down far enough.

Glamour gainers included International Business Machines, up 7 3/4 to 437 3/4; Disney, 3 1/8 to 101 5/8; Polaroid, 3 1/2 to 108; Corning Glass Works, 7 1/2 to 288; and Texas Instruments, 3 1/2 to 182.

In contrast to this more sprightly performance, Disney, for example, has topped a total of 24 7/8 during the two preceding weeks. Last Friday, responding to brokerage-house estimates of lower profits for fiscal 1973, it finished at 97 1/8.

The Dow Jones industrial average edged ahead 1.51 to 979.91. Turnover remained slow at 15.72 million shares.

This marked only the third daily gain for the Dow since President Nixon announced the Phase 3 economic program on Jan. 11. That was the day the blue-chip average topped out at a record closing of 1,081.70.

Since that time, the market has given back more than half its extended gain that began in mid-October at the 921 level. Therefore, a rebound such as occurred today was, in the opinion of many brokers, long overdue.

Among the better performers was Utah International, which rose 4 3/4 to 89 7/8. The company said this week it has received a huge long-term contract.

Mountain Fuel Supply, on the other hand, fell 4 5/8 to 70. The company labeled as "erroneous" reports in a trade publication that it had made a new gas discovery in Wyoming. Yesterday,

Economists do not agree on precisely what will happen, but here are some pessimistic but quite conceivable projections:

- The banks' prime interest rate on corporate loans could jump to 7 1/4 percent or more before the year is over, compared with 8 to 8 1/4 percent currently. If the actual rate does not rise to that level, the effective cost might.
- Blue-chip industrial corporations may have to pay as much as 7 to 7 1/4 percent on

when reports of such a find circulated in Wall Street, the stock rose 8 3/8.

Singer picked up a point to 67 1/2 in the wake of a bullish earnings statement. American Cyanamid also rose 1 to 29 1/2.

Tappan gained 3/4 to 18. It reported earnings for the year. Heavily-traded General Motors, however, lost a point to 75 1/8.

Sun Oil dipped 3/8 to 51 5/8. The firm said it is withdrawing from retail marketing operations in all or part of eight states. Prices declined in moderate

trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index eased 0.01 to 25.55, while declines topped advances, 488 to 374. Turnover was 3.18 million shares, compared with 3.16 million yesterday.

Imco Oil, the day's volume leader, surrendered 3/4 to 185 1/8. Also active, but in forward gear, were Adobe, up 15/8 to 15 7/8, and Bowmar Instruments, 1 1/4 to 25 3/8.

Less-active Earl Scheib rose 1 1/8 to 29 3/8. It announced an agreement in principle to acquire Limbaker Paint & Color Work.

Rising Credit Costs, Crunch Predicted by N.Y. Bankers

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—The cost of borrowing money here will continue to rise sharply despite Nixon administration "ambivalent" banking and economists say. A credit squeeze seems to be developing, they add.

Bank interest rates themselves might not rise as much as they would if there were no administration pressure, but the cost of borrowing will. Bankers will just use different methods to boost the cost.

The continued rise will hit hardest the market for short-term funds, and economists say that it could have a modest spillover on rates for long-term bonds and possibly even mortgage and other consumer loans.

Behind it all is the steady U.S. economy, which is generating ever-increasing demand for credit as firms seek to finance increased inventories and other expanded operations. This demand is running head-on into the quasi-independent Federal Reserve Board, which hopes to restrain credit growth to avoid runaway inflation.

Possible Increases. Economists do not agree on precisely what will happen, but here are some pessimistic but quite conceivable projections:

- The banks' prime interest rate on corporate loans could jump to 7 1/4 percent or more before the year is over, compared with 8 to 8 1/4 percent currently. If the actual rate does not rise to that level, the effective cost might.
- Blue-chip industrial corporations may have to pay as much as 7 to 7 1/4 percent on

commercial paper they sell in the open market, compared with 6 to 6 1/8 percent now.

• Interest rates that investors are charged by brokerage houses on loans to buy stocks could rise as much as 1 1/2 percentage points. Now the rates range from 1 1/2 to 8 percent or more, depending on individual relationships.

Despite this, many economists hold that the rise in interest rates, while inevitable, might not be as steep as some say. The likely rise of interest in the prime rate is a key point of disagreement.

Rollback Set By 3 Banks

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Bank of New York followed by Franklin National Bank today rescinded the prime rate increase put into effect yesterday. Bank of New York said its step was taken "in a desire to cooperate with the Committee on Interest and Dividends."

The committee has asked for justification of the interest rate increase. Another of the four banks which raised their rates over the weekend, Girard Bank, said today it has suspended the move. But First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Co. said it will not roll back the increase from 6 percent.

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96	6414	AbtBld 10	67	25	7314	6914	7114	14	10	47	3414	AnsGas 20	55	10	4214	4114	4314	15	10	3914	2214	2414	2614	2814	3014	3214	3414	3614	3814	4014	4214	4414	4614	4814	5014	5214	5414	5614	5814	6014	6214	6414	6614	6814	7014	7214	7414	7614	7814	8014	8214	8414	8614	8814	9014	9214	9414	9614	9814	10014
97	6414	AbtBld 10	67	25	7314	6914	7114	14	10	47	3414	AnsGas 20	55	10	4214	4114	4314	15	10	3914	2214	2414	2614	2814	3014	3214	3414	3614	3814	4014	4214	4414	4614	4814	5014	5214	5414	5614	5814	6014	6214	6414	6614	6814	7014	7214	7414	7614	7814	8014	8214	8414	8614	8814	9014	9214	9414	9614	9814	10014
98	6414	AbtBld 10	67	25	7314	6914	7114	14	10	47	3414	AnsGas 20	55	10	4214	4114	4314	15	10	3914	2214	2414	2614	2814	3014	3214	3414	3614	3814	4014	4214	4414	4614	4814	5014	5214	5414	5614	5814	6014	6214	6414	6614	6814	7014	7214	7414	7614	7814	8014	8214	8414	8614	8814	9014	9214	9414	9614	9814	10014
99	6414	AbtBld 10	67	25	7314	6914	7114	14	10	47	3414	AnsGas 20	55	10	4214	4114	4314	15	10	3914	2214	2414	2614	2814	3014	3214	3414	3614	3814	4014	4214	4414	4614	4814	5014	5214	5414	5614	5814	6014	6214	6414	6614	6814	7014	7214	7414	7614	7814	8014	8214	8414	8614	8814	9014	9214	9414	9614	9814	10014
100	6414	AbtBld 10	67	25	7314	6914	7114	14	10	47	3414	AnsGas 20	55	10	4214	4114	4314	15	10	3914	2214	2414	2614	2814	3014	3214	3414	3614	3814	4014	4214	4414	4614	4814	5014	5214	5414	5614	5814	6014	6214	6414	6614	6814	7014	7214	7414	7614	7814	8014	8214	8414	8614	8814	9014	9214	9414	9614	9814	10014


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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972-73 Stocks and Sls. High Low Div. in 100s. P/E High Low Last Chg	1972-73 Stocks and Sls. High Low Div. in 100s. P/E High Low Last Chg	1972-73 Stocks and Sls. High Low Div. in 100s. P/E High Low Last Chg
(Continued from preceding page.) 1972-73 Stocks and Sls. High Low Div. in 100s. P/E High Low Last Chg 1972-73 Stocks and Sls. High Low Div. in 100s. P/E High Low Last Chg 1972-73 Stocks and Sls. High Low Div. in 100s. P/E High Low Last Chg	1972-73 Stocks and Sls. High Low Div. in 100s. P/E High Low Last Chg 1972-73 Stocks and Sls. High Low Div. in 100s. P/E High Low Last Chg 1972-73 Stocks and Sls. High Low Div. in 100s. P/E High Low Last Chg	1972-73 Stocks and Sls. High Low Div. in 100s. P/E High Low Last Chg 1972-73 Stocks and Sls. High Low Div. in 100s. P/E High Low Last Chg 1972-73 Stocks and Sls. High Low Div. in 100s. P/E High Low Last Chg

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Canteen Corporation

Common Stock
(Par Value \$1 Per Share)

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Westdeutsche Landesbank
GROZENTRALE

February, 1973

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Cash			
Prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:			
Commodity and kind	Time	Year ago	
FOODS			
Cocoa Acara, Bk.	3.01½	3.11½	
Do. Bitter, Bk.	1.58	1.44	
FIBRILES			
Manila, 64-66 34½ yd.	2.15	3.94	
MEATS			
Ham (Phil), 10m.	122.90	126.00	
Do. (Pa.), 10m.	122.50	125.00	
Beef scrap No. 1 dry 21½	40.50	37.38	
Beef scrap No. 2	15	14½	
Copper alk. 50-55	15	15.50	
Ham (Strats), 10m.	1.23½	1.71½	
Ham (S. & S. Lada), 10m.	1.18-19½	1.71	
Ham (S. & S. Lada), 10m.	2.07½	1.83½	
COMMODITY INDEX			
Doddy's index, 100			
Dec. 31, 1921	100.0	387.0	
Dominal, A-asked			
NEW YORK FUTURES			
Open High Low Close	Ch.		
World Sugar No. 11: March 8.25-77			
July 8.61-66, July 8.20-22			
Dec. 7.67, March 7.28, May 7.54, 2 Jul.			
WOOI: July 188.5 b, Dec. 185.4 b			
Cocoon: March 34.77, May 33.00, July			
Sept. 33.45, Dec. 32.72, March 33.02			
Copper March 53.20, May 55.85, July			
Sept. 56.01, Dec. 56.80, March 56.93			
Nov. 57.00, March 56.20			
Orange juice March 43.60, May 43.30,			
July 43.75 b, Jan. 44.45 b, March 46.20 b			
Oct. 45.00, Nov. 45.00, April 46.00, May			
July, Nov. 3.37			
Silver: March 316.50, May 312.50, July			
45.60, Sept. 317.00, Dec. 321.00, Jan.			
22.50, March 324.50, May 326.00			
COTTON No. 2			
Open High Low Close	Ch.		
March 32.35 37.70 37.00 37.22	-43		
April 37.15 37.48 37.07 37.07	-48		
May 36.97 37.12 36.80 36.85	-75		
June 37.00 37.10 36.80 36.85	-5		
Dec. 32.87 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
Jan. 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
March 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
May 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
July 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
Sept. 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
Nov. 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
Dec. 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
Jan. 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
Feb. 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
Mar. 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
Apr. 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
May 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
June 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
July 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
Aug. 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
Sept. 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
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Mar. 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
Apr. 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
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July 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
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Dec. 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
Jan. 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
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Apr. 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
May 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
June 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		
July 32.80 37.21 36.25 36.22	-10		

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Banco de Bilbao
Banco di Roma Finance Co. Ltd.

Banco Urquijo
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft
Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Bankhaus J.D. Herrstatt

Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt
Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
Bankhaus Friedrich Simon
Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
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Banque d'Industrie et de Commerce de Belgique

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Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres
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Banque de l'Indochine
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Internationale a Luxembourg S.A.
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Banque Louis-Dreyfus
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neufilze, Schlumberger, Malle

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S
Banque Rothschild
Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mincs
Banque de l'Union Européenne

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H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
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Bayerische Vereinsbank

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Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
—Frankfurter Bank—
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co., Inc.
Breisach Pinschof Schoeller**

Bankkommanditgesellschaft
Brown Harriman & International Banks
Capitalfin Internazionale S.p.A.
Cazenove & Co.
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Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
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Darling and Company Limited
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers

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- Deutsche Kommunalbank -

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Goldman Sachs International Corp.
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Limited
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Harris & Partners Limited

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Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
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Corporation
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Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and
Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K.
Lavoro Bank Finance Company N.V.

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BONDS
single
from the
price

هكذا من العمل

[illegible]

These bonds have been sold outside the United States. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

February 5, 1973

SVENSKA CELLULOSA AKTIEBOLAGET

SUNDSVALL, SWEDEN

DM 80,000,000

7 1/4% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1973

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

HAMBROS BANK LIMITED

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

BANCO DI ROMA FINANCE COMPANY

BANK MEES & HOPE NV

BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG
Société Anonyme

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE
(UNDERWRITERS) S.A.

BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

BERLINER BANK
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GUNNAR BOHN & CO. A/S

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RICHARD DAUS & CO.
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Securities Underwriter Limited

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PRIVATBANKEN I KØBENHAVN

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BANKHAUS FRIEDRICH SIMON
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SWISS ITALIAN BANKING CORPORATION

VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG

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BANQUE DE NEUFUTZ, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET

BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK

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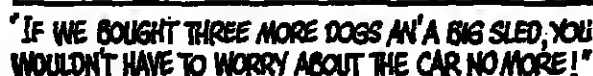
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS
Limited

J.



By Alan Truscott

DENNIS THE MENACE

[illegible]

Yesterday's Jumbles: DEPOT RHYME RADIUS PURIFY
Answer: These people often change color—DYERS

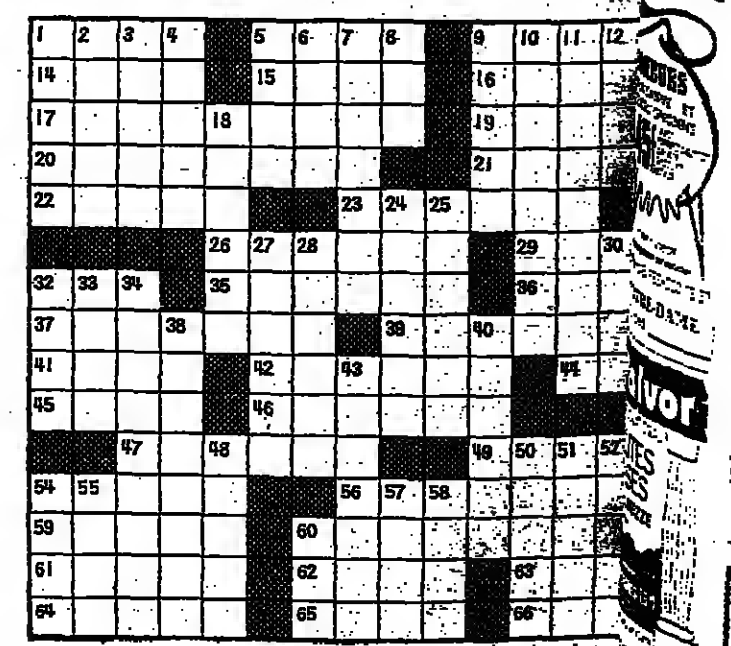
Reviewed by David Herbert Donald

Best Seller

GENERAL
1 The Best and the Brightest, Halberstam 2
2 Harry S. Truman, Tru-

By Will R.

ACROSS		37 Creped fabric	13 African fox
1 Table staple	40 Cantonese or Naples	18 Discard	24 Show of dog's
5 Homestead, in Britain	54 _____ in the neck	25 Head of dog	27 Tricorne
9 Isabella, e.g.	56 Merge	25 Tricorne	27 Tricorne
14 Sheltered	59 _____ into (prices)	27 Machine	28 Tropical
15 Asian boundary river	60 Roman general	28 Tropical	29 American
16 Anglo-Saxon workers	61 _____ Dame	29 American	30 Reinvent
17 _____ C. museum	62 _____ on the back	30 Reinvent	31 short
19 Point in an orbit	63 Dillon	31 Literary	32 Peak
20 Vendor's wagon	64 Belgian town	32 Peak	33 _____
21 Withered old woman	65 Mallorca, for one	33 _____	34 Appetizer
22 Downturn	66 Votes for	34 Appetizer	35 Mulberry
23 Hiker's stopover		35 Mulberry	36 Workshop
26 Silvery		36 Workshop	37 Isle
29 Heraldic design	1 Meistersinger	37 Isle	38 Shoe parts
32 Babokov title	_____ Hans	38 Shoe parts	39 Map piece
33 Hooks at tea	2 Deity	39 Map piece	40 Alabama
36 Fastener	3 Sierra	40 Alabama	41 Island off Scotland
37 Card game	4 Peak on Tenerife	41 Island off Scotland	42 Shrewd
39 Soft leather	5 Bye-bye	42 Shrewd	43 Houses of
41 Glove	6 Part of an aphah	43 Houses of	44 Nell head
42 Page size	7 Aid	44 Nell head	45 Word with or table
44 Letter	8 Company	45 Word with or table	47 Kind of
45 Gallic name	9 officers' abbr.	47 Kind of	48 _____
46 Artor Mickey	9 Respond	48 _____	49 After
	10 Heady coffee	49 After	50 After
	11 Haughtiness	50 After	51 _____
	12 German negative	51 _____	52 After



Ohio State Wins With Bul Shot

Beats Indiana in Last Seconds

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Ohio State's basketball team won a close game against Indiana in the final seconds of the match.

The Buckeyes, coached by Fred Taylor, defeated the Hoosiers 74-69 in a game that was decided in the final minutes.

Indiana's lead was 10-0 at the end of the first half, but Ohio State's comeback was complete by the end of the second half.

Ohio State's victory was its first in seven games.

The game was played at the Ohio Statehouse.

Other Major Games

North Carolina State defeated North Carolina 78-73.

Mississippi State defeated Mississippi 88-82.

Southwest Louisiana defeated Louisiana 101-84.

College Basketball

East

North Carolina State 78, North Carolina 73.

Mississippi State 88, Mississippi 82.

Southwest Louisiana 101, Louisiana 84.

West

North Carolina State 78, North Carolina 73.

Mississippi State 88, Mississippi 82.

Southwest Louisiana 101, Louisiana 84.

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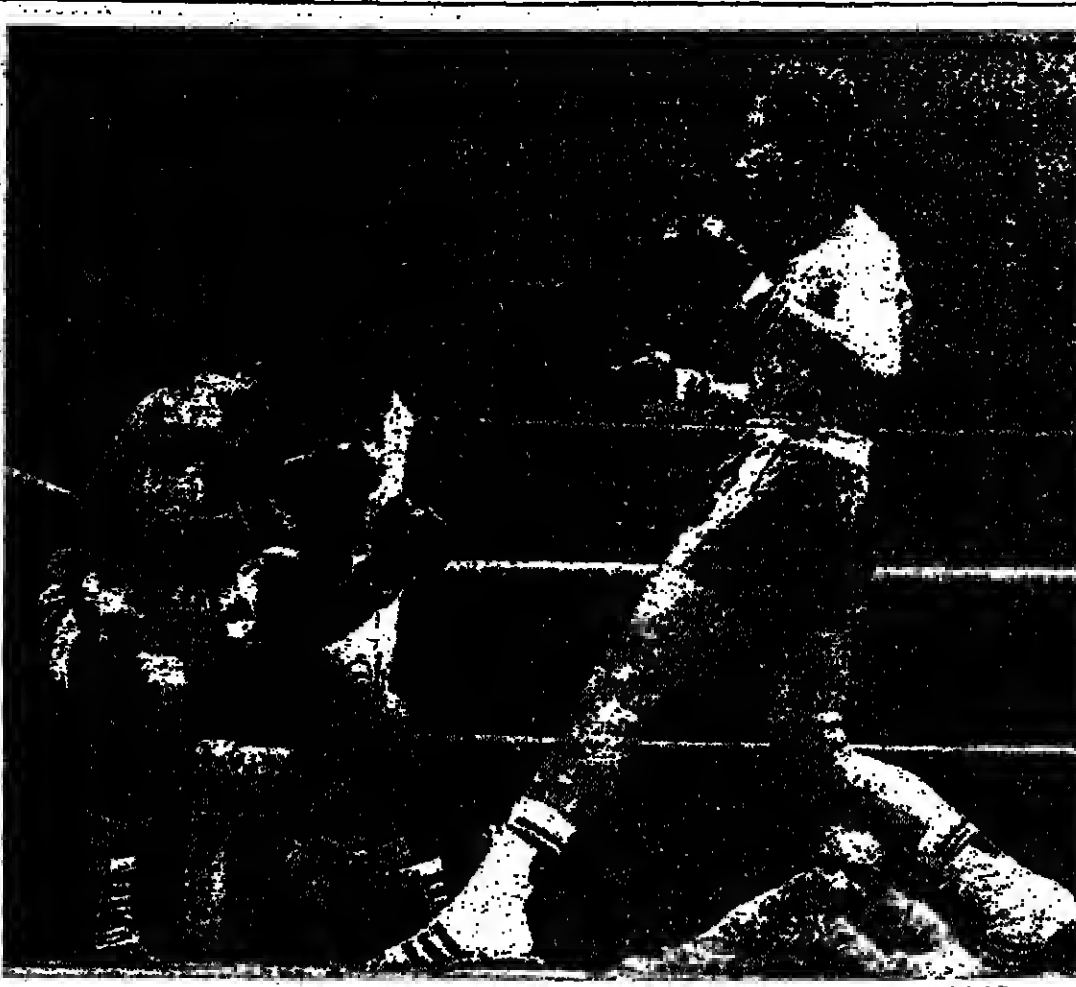
Mississippi State 88, Mississippi 82.

Southwest Louisiana 101, Louisiana 84.

Best Shot

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MOVING IN—Middleweight Max Cohen of France moves Jose Chirino of Argentina into a corner in the second round of their scheduled 10-round fight in Paris.

Nepala Leads In Defense Of Skate Title

COLOGNE, West Germany, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Ondrej Nepela of Czechoslovakia, the defending champion, took first place today in the compulsory figures of the European figure skating championships.

Sergei Volkov of the Soviet Union was second.

Nepela, a 1972 Olympic gold medalist and the world champion, racked up 12.0 ordinals and 114.80 points.

Volkov had 22.0 ordinals and 112.10 points.

Jan Hoffmann of East Germany was third today with 110.60 points.

Sergei Chetverukhin of the Soviet Union was fourth with 110.10.

John Curry of Britain was fifth with 105.50 and Daniel Hoener of Switzerland was sixth with 101.50.

The men's compulsory figures started the five-day European figure skating championships in Cologne's Ice Hall.

In the pairs' compulsory free skating short program later, Irina Rodnina and Alexander Zaitsev of the Soviet Union took first place with an unofficial total of 105.8 points.

Speculators burst into applause as one of the nine judges awarded Rodnina and Zaitsev six points for both technical and artistic merit, the third time this has happened in European championship history.

Alexei Yanov, who helped Miss Rodnina win the European crown for the last four years, gained 102.0 points with his new partner and wife Lyudmila Smirnova to take second place.

Third was the West German champion pair of Almut Lehmann and Herbert Wisinger with 100.2 points, followed by the third Russian couple, Irina Chernyavskaya and Vasili Glazov with 97.5.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

The Jets' Next Coach: An Inside Appraisal

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (UPI)—"He could not decide on hiring personnel or anything else."

He did nothing until the racism was revealed publicly.

The words were written by Dave Meggry in "Out of Their League" about Charley Winner, then the coach of the St. Louis Cardinals, now the New York Jets' next coach.

Winner's image as Webb Ewbanks' son-in-law is immaterial. For better or for worse, he has the job.

The question now is—will he continue to be a coach surrounded by turmoil? In five seasons at St. Louis, he had a winning record of 35 victories, 30 losses and 5 ties. But the Cardinals never qualified for the playoffs.

In 1970 they were leading the Eastern Division of the National Conference with an 8-2-1 record but they lost their last three games, prompting his dismissal.

In 1969, when the Cardinals had a 4-9-1 record, the players mutinied. In 1967, a racial schism contributed to a 6-7-1 record.

Wilson's Storm

Meggry recalled Larry Wilson, the Cardinals' most respected player, storming into the locker room after a 1969 loss.

"Get the hell out of here," Wilson shouted at the coaches and owners. "We want to have a players' meeting right now."

Meggry described it as "one of the most intense meetings in his seven seasons as a linebacker with the Cardinals."

"One by one," he wrote, "the players began to talk about Winner. How he couldn't decide on starting personnel or anything else. The majority of the players agreed he was the cause of our miserable season. We all felt there was enough talent in that room to win a championship, yet because of Winner's indecisive handling of things, we were falling apart as a team and not winning."

According to Meggry, the two quarterbacks, Charley Johnson and Jim Hart, complained that Winner did not name the starter until the day before each game.

"Two resolutions were put forward," Meggry continued.

"One said we knew we were a good football team and we'd have to pull ourselves together by ourselves—that Winner could not be counted on for leadership, so we shouldn't expect it from him."

The other one said specifically that the quarterbacks should sit in on all meetings pertaining to the making of the offensive game plans."

No Quarterback Problem

As long as Joe Namath is healthy, Winner won't have to make a decision on the Jets' starting quarterback. But other decisions will be necessary. And leadership is always necessary. So is an awareness of racial problems.

On the Cardinals, the racial tension preceded Winner's arrival in 1968 as coach. It had been created by an assistant coach, the late Chuck Drulis, and several redneck whites. It flared during the 1967 season. When it was detailed by Jack Olsen in Sports Illustrated magazine, Winner called a team meeting during the 1968 training camp.

"Throughout the meeting," Meggry wrote, "Winner was in a constant state of agitation. . . . He was trying to whitewash the whole thing. . . . He hoped to solve a 10-year problem of racial behavior among coaches and white players by having the guys go down to the Lantern and drink a few beers together."

To his credit, Winner worked hard to solve the problem. He traded some racists. Others retired. The Cardinals responded with a 9-4-1 record, his best as their coach.

A Tackle's Comments

"If I were on the Jets," says Ernie McMillan, a black tackle of the Cardinals then and now, "I wouldn't be concerned about Charley Winner taking over. He inherited the Cardinals' racial situation, he didn't create it. I think he learned a lot from it. Basically, he's a good man. And he's more aware now."

Even so, the black Jets will be alert to Winner's behavior. Words and actions and looks that would be inconsequential when delivered by another coach will be scrutinized when he is involved.

Namath will ease Winner's entry there too. More than any other player, the quarterback has been responsible for the Jets' racial harmony. But in his season as an assistant coach before taking command here, Charley Winner will establish himself in the eyes of the Jets—not as a son-in-law, but as a winner or a loser.

Basketball, Hockey Leaders

ABA Scoring

FG FT Pts Avg

Erving, Va. . . . 652 343 1750 28.72

McMillan, Ind. . . . 540 285 1527 28.74

Isel, Ky. . . . 537 340 1520 28.00

Camlin, Cal. . . . 558 313 1479 26.97

Slipstein, Det. . . . 539 277 1384 23.71

Jones, Dallas . . . 433 271 1284 23.11

Thompson, Mem. . . . 385 372 1213 22.05

Walters, Uta. . . . 544 185 1144 21.44

Gilmore, Ky. . . . 492 245 1235 21.38

Johnson, S.D. . . . 433 128 1171 21.29

NBA Scoring

FG FT Pts Avg

Archibald, K.C. . . . 781 456 3008 34.0

Abdul-Jabbar, Mil. . . . 657 225 1552 31.2

Haywood, Seattle . . . 610 306 1523 27.7

Scott, Phoenix . . . 542 289 1388 25.6

Hudson, Atl. . . . 507 289 1274 23.5

Maravich, Atl. . . . 543 300 1386 25.3

Wicks, Portland . . . 524 287 1315 24.4

Wardell, L.A. . . . 487 215 1213 21.9

Havlicek, Boston . . . 504 225 1243 22.9

Petrus, Portland . . . 517 178 1212 22.8

WHA Scoring

G A Pts

Ward, N.Y. . . . 38 45 81

Lacroix, Phil. . . . 36 45 81

Gaffney, N.E. . . . 29 48 77

Webster, N.E. . . . 32 47 72

Lawson, Phil. . . . 40 32 72

Labrecque, Mon. . . . 36 44 70

Burdick, Wia. . . . 37 42 63

Beaudin, Wis. . . . 23 43 66

Trimble, Ont. . . . 0 57 66

Carlson, Que. . . . 30 35 65

The Morning Line

The Lord of the IOC Is Open to Change

By Bernard Kirsch

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The lord of the international Olympic committee castle was seen and heard but once a day. Early in the evening, the stout, pipe-smoking Irishman sat in a conference room with a bigger-than-life painting of Avery Brundage and faced the television cameras and the sometimes senseless questions of reporters.

Sometimes Lord Killanin answered with the pipe still in his mouth, while at other times, he dragged an extra-long puff, removed the pipe and gave one of his short answers. He never said more than he thought he had to and thus all that he had in common with the painting in the room was the title of president of the IOC.

For Brundage, the title of president is gone. He was succeeded after the 1972 Summer Olympics by Killanin, and many journalists miss the 85-year-old Chicago millionaire. He always said enough to allow reporters to fill their space in newspapers.

In the old days, all one had to do was wait outside Lausanne's Chateau de Vidy, the IOC headquarters, and when Brundage came out he couldn't resist saying something. It was usually "congratulations."

Brundage would have had a lot to say last weekend in Lausanne, where from Friday to yesterday morning, the elite and the followers of the IOC had something of a summit conference.

A Pet Hate

First, there was the naming of the new site for the Winter Olympics, one of Brundage's pet hates. Killanin said nothing against the snow games, except for a slight warning on Sunday

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The self-styled "embattled ag-
giant" of the literary
world" has just turned 50 and

who was active in the San Francisco Bay
area literary activities in the 1920s.

The modern Mexican-American writer continues this literary tradition, draws from his bilingual and bicultural heritage, and captures the mood and movements of today's Chicano. The result has been not

The spark came in 1967 with the establishment of Quinto Sol Publications by Dr. Octavio Romano, a University of California at Berkeley anthropologist, and a handful of Chicano students on that campus. Seeing a need for a Chicano literary outlet, they founded Quinto Sol "to present a forum for Mexican-American self-definition and expression."

Dr. Romano, 49, an incisive writer and dynamic personality, set as one of Quinto Sol's goals to expose and challenge erroneous—though widely accepted—concepts about Mexican-Americans. In this regard, his essays on the anthropology and sociology of Mexican-Americans and on their intellectual and historical presence have had an important impact on educators.

Not only has Quinto Sol attempted to erase sociological myths, it also has become the showcase of Chicano literary expression. In the last six years, it has published works by more than 130 authors. Subjects have ranged from "The Church

Two of Quinto Sol's publications, *El Grito*, a quarterly journal of contemporary Mexican-American thought, and *El Espejo* (the mirror), an anthology of Chicano

works, are in wide circulation nationally and are textbooks in hundreds of schools and universities.

In the last two years, Quinto Sol has sponsored a nationwide competition and was awarded a \$1,000 prize for the best literary work by a Mexican-American. "And the Earth Did Not Part," a collection of short stories by Dr. Tomas Rivera, was the 1970 winner. Rudolfo Anaya's novel, "Bless Me, Ultima," received the 1971 award.

The more than 100 entries submitted in these contests attest to a vast source of

literary interest in the Chicano community previously overlooked, said Dr. Romano. Chicano authors traditionally have found little success with established publishing houses. Only one novel by a Chicano ("Pocho" by Jose Antonio Villareal, Doubleday, 1959) was published before 1967. Dr. Armando Morales of the University of California at Los Angeles psychiatric department tried unsuccessfully for 17 months to find a publisher for his manuscript on the conflict between police and the Chicano community. After 15 un-

The party was intended not only to celebrate Maller but to let him make an announcement about the formation of what the author called "the fifth estate"—a "democratic secret police," Mel Gussow of *The New York Times* wrote.



Norman Mailer
...an announcer

Only black spot in Kar study: The smart men, generally speaking, made bigger gains the years than the others, so for the women, who, the biologist suggests, gained

because housework is less
lectually stimulating tha
career. So what else is new

"Can you believe anything more?" asks Peoplereader Wilhelms of Basel. "Just the day a headline in your paper Israel over 7 million (!) tons for 1972! Now you have William Proxmire make 250 ups every morning. I didn't know that we had any se capable of counting to 250 so in the morning . . ." (Dem

Deleki, Israel's tourist fi
got whittled down from 7 m
tourists to 727,532 between
tions. As for those pushups,
what the senator said . . .)

An ethnocentric slip:
January 18 blurb re 'world'

youngest reigning monarch reveals a European-oriented nacentricity," declares Frank of Katmandu. Queen Mary of Denmark may be 32, say Tatu, but Nepal's King Bir Bir Bikram Shah Deva is 3

Wangechuk is only 17.
—SAMUEL JUST

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SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN ATTORNEY, in political sciences, admitted.

[illegible]